AGANANG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FINAL IDP 2012/13

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2. List of Abbreviations

AA	**Affirmative Action**
ABET	**Adult Basic Education and Training**
AIDS	**Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome**
CBO	**Community Based Organisation**
CBP	**Community Based Planning**
CDM	**Capricorn District Municipality**
CMIP	**Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme**
CPF	**Community Police Forum**
DBSA	**Development Bank of Southern Africa**
DMR	**Department of Minerals Resources**
DoE	**Department of Education**
DFA	**Department of Foreign Affairs**
CoGTA	**Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs**
CoGHSTA	**Cooperative Governance Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs**
DWA	**Department of Water Affairs**
EE	**Employment Equity**
EEP	**Employment Equity Plan**
ECD	**Early Childhood Development**
EIA	**Environmental Impact Assessment**
EXCO	**Executive Committee**
IDP	**Integrated Development Planning**
IDZ	**Industrial Development Zone**
IGR	**Intergovernmental Relations**
IT	**Information Technology**
ITP	**Integrated Transport Plan**
KPA'S	**Key Performance Area**
KPI'S	**Key Performance Indicator**
LBSC	**Local Business Service Centre**
LDO'S	**Land Development Objectives**
LED	**Local Economic Development**
LSP	**Local Service Point**
LGFMG	**Local Government Finance Management Grant**
MDG	**Millennium Development Goals**
MEC	**Member of Executive Committee**
MGP	**Municipal Growth Point**
MIG	**Municipal Infrastructure Grant**
MSIG	**Municipal System Improvement Grant**
NGO'S	**Non Governmental Organisation**
NT	**National Targets**
PCP	**Population Concentration Point**
LEGDP	**Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan**

PHP	**People Housing Programme**
PMS	**Performance Management System**
PPP'S	**Public Private Partnership**
RDP	**Reconstruction and Development Programme**
SALGA	**South African Local Government Association**
SAMWU	**South African Municipal Workers Union**
SANRAL	**South African National Road Agency Limited**
SAPS	**South African Police Services**
SCM	**Supply Chain Management**
SDF	**Spatial Development Framework**
SMME	**Small Medium and Micro Enterprise**
WSP	**Workplace Skills Programme**
WSP	**Water Service Provider**

3. Mayor's Foreword

In terms of Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000 a Municipality must annually review the Integrated Development Plan in accordance with the assessment of its performance measurements to extent that the circumstances so demand. Over the past financial year 2011/12 we were able to, amongst others:

- Complete the construction of wholesale warehouse
- Electrified 280 households of Ward 13 & 14 extensions
- Completed the tarring of 1st phase of Knobel to Lonsdale clinic
- Completed Phase1 of Tibane to Murasie up to Mamehlabe
- Build 375 houses benefitting the following villages; Burgwal, Mankgodi, Terrebrugge, Phago, Phaudi, Masehlong, Mabiloane, Christiana, Magongoa, Washbank, Lepotlako, Mapateng, Matlapa, Segoahleng, Sebora & Kgasha
- Provided 300 households with free basic alternative energy
- Constructed Mashamaite bridge
- Construction of traffic station is nearing completion
- Completed construction of three pre- schools at Rampuru, Mashamaite and Masehlong is almost complete.

All these initiatives are aimed at bettering the lives of our Communities for the better. We are on course in building a better, responsive Municipality that delivers to our Communities.

Once more we appreciate the Community and stakeholder inputs in finalizing the review of 2012/13 IDP/Budget. These concretize the notion that the people shall govern and that development is about the people.

Mmogo re tla kgona

Her Worship
Cllr MM Mokobodi

4. IDP Review Context

4.1. Legal Framework

Municipalities constitute the last layer of spheres of government in a Democratic South Africa. They (Municipalities) are spheres of government at the coal phase because that is where services are rendered to communities. In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act no 108 of 1996 Municipalities were established with the following objects;

Objects of Local Government

- Provide Services to the Communities in a sustainable manner
- Provide democratic government to Communities
- Promote local economic development
- Promote safe and healthy environment
- Encourage involvement of communities and Community organization in matters of local government

It against this backdrop that Municipalities have to develop Integrated development plans as vehicle or platform for spheres of government and other role players converge to realize the objects of local government as indicated above

4.2. Legislations and Policies that guides and informs IDP Process

The following lists are some of the legislations and policies that are critical and central to the IDP development process:

Act/Policy	**Description/focus**
Development Facilitation Act no 65 of 1995	Prescribe land development procedures based on the principles of integrated planning, optimal use of existing resources and the promotion of sustainable development.
Batho Pele White Paper of 1997	Make provision for eight batho pele principles which should guide conduct of public service in providing services to the communities.
White Paper on Local Government of 1998	White paper on local government paper provides policy clarity the kind of local government needed to democratize and facilitate delivery of services to all communities. it describe the developmental responsibility of local government

Act/Policy	Description/focus
Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000	Municipal systems act guides the development and review of the Municipal IDP/Budget. Chapter 5 of the Act is specifically dedicated towards clarify the IDP development and review processes.
Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003	To secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the municipalities and other institutions in local government. It provides clarity on municipal budgetary process and how these budgets must be utilized
Intergovernmental relations framework Act no 13 of 2005	This provides clarity on how all the three spheres of government must work together.
National Environmental Management Act no 107 of 1998	Provide guidance on issues of environmental management and how Municipalities can integrate issues of environment into development. It identifies economic, social and environmental issues as pillars of sustainable development. make provision environmental impact assessment as an instrument that can used to assess the negative and positive impacts of proposed projects ad recommend to mitigate potential negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts
Local Agenda 21	This advocates for governments including municipalities to engage in sustainable development. Development so that future generations can still be able to survive. Local authorities must work in partnership with their communities
Millennium Development Goals	Identifies eight millennium development goals that all nations must achieve by 2015.it advocates amongst others halving poverty, universal primary education, global partnership for development, improved environmental sustainability, reducing child mortality, reducing maternal mortality, eliminating gender disparity and halting the spread of HIV/Aids
National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)	It provides for focusing of development on areas of potential as a catalyst towards improvement of lives of communities. areas of potential or nodal points should be prioritized for infrastructure investment.
Limpopo, Employment, Growth and Development plan (LEGDP)	It is plan that geared towards economic growth and job creation in the province and different role players can contribute towards achievement of targets of LEGDP. It identifies 3 programmes as main drivers of LEGDP.
Traditional leadership and Governance Act 41 of 2003	Promotes and clarify roles between Municipalities and Traditional authorities.
New Growth path	Focuses on creating decent work, reducing inequality and defeating poverty through restructuring of South African economy

4.3. Government Priority Strategies

4.3.1. Five Key National Priorities

- Creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods
- Education
- Health
- Rural development and food security
- The fight against crime and corruption

4.3.2. Twelve National Outcomes

In pursuit of the above state five key priorities twelve national outcomes were developed to guide the programmes of department, parastatals, municipalities and civil society in general.

- Improve the quality of basic education
- Improve health and life expectancy
- All people in South Africa protected and feel safe
- Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
- A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive growth
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security
- Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- A response and accountable, effective and efficient local government system
- Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources
- A better South Africa, a better and safer Africa and world
- A developmental-oriented public service and inclusive citizenry

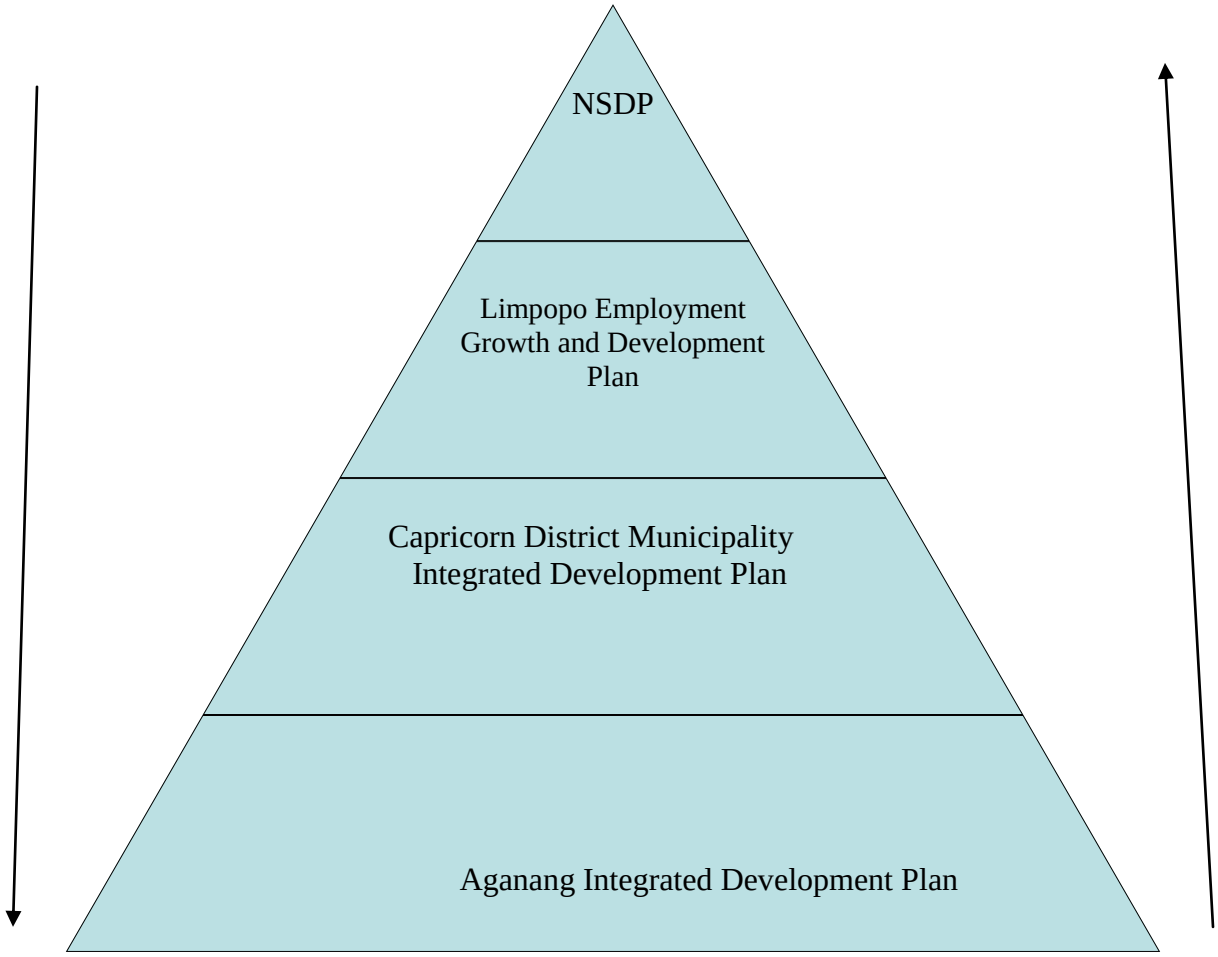
4.4. Powers and Functions of Aganang Municipality

In terms of Constitution, Municipal Structures Act and Section 12 as promulgated by MEC of Local Government and Housing, Aganang Municipality has the following powers and functions:

Powers & Functions	Performed	Areas of performance	Not performed
Municipal planning	×	IDP,SDF,LUMS,site demarcations	
Child care facilities	×	Provision of infrastructure	
Building regulations	×	Allocate sites, provide proof of residence	
Air pollution			×
Local tourism			×
Trading regulations	×	Allocate business sites, development of by-laws	
Water(as provider)	×	Operations and maintenance	
Bill boards and the display of advertisement in public places	×	Construction and development of by-laws	
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	×	Infrastructure provisioning and development of by-laws	
Control of public nuisances			×
Fencing and fences			×
Local sports facilities	×	Maintenance and infrastructure provision.	
Traffic and parking	×	Motor Vehicle Licensing & DLTC and law enforcement	
Street trading	×	Provision of market stalls, support to informal businesses	
Refuse removal ,refuse dumps and solid waste			×
Municipal parks and recreation			×
Municipal abattoirs			×
Markets	x	Construction of market stalls	×
Noise pollution			×
Municipal roads	×	Tarring and grading, construction of bridges	
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public			×
Pounds	×	Regulation and infrastructure provisioning	
Public places			x
Licensing of dogs			×
Street lighting	×	Provision of Apollo lights & street lights	

4.5. Integrated Development Planning Perspective

Integrated Development Planning is an expression of government plan at local level. In essence it is the plan that must incorporate all spheres of government plans for development and delivery of services to all Communities of the Municipality.
The local municipality IDP must thus be aligned to the District IDP, Limpopo, employment, growth and Development plan and National Spatial development perspective. The table below illustrates these linkages.



4.6. IDP/Budget Review Structures & Processes

IDP/Budget Review Structures

Structure	Role/s
Council	Approves IDP & Budget process plan, IDP & Budget, SDBIP Monitor IDP Progress Ensure involvement of stakeholders in IDP/Budget processes
Ward Councillors & Ward Committees	Represents the interests of their Wards in the IDP/Budget processes Submit Community needs
Traditional Leaders	Represents the interests of their Communities
Executive Committee	Responsible for overall Management and coordination of the IDP/Budget processes Chair the Representative Forum
IDP/Budget Steering Committee	Steers the IDP/Budget review processes Considers inputs into the IDP/Budget
IDP/Budget Clusters/Departments	Provide cluster or departmental expertise in the IDP/Budget processes. Provide technical support to IDP/Budget processes
IDP Representative Forum	Platform of stakeholders for provision of inputs to IDP/Budget processes
Communities	Communicate their needs and priorities through Ward Committees, Ward Councillors and through village, Ward based meeting and Izimbizos.

4.7. IDP/Budget Review Processes

IDP/Budget Review framework was developed and adopted on the 26 August 2011.The IDP/Budget review process was driven by the IDP/Budget steering committee. A number of varying activities were followed amongst others; IDP/Budget steering meetings, IDP/Budget Rep forum and Exco Strategic planning. The table below illustrates the process followed:

Activity	Description
IDP/Budget Process plan	The process plan was developed and adopted by Council on the 26 August 2011
IDP/Budget Cluster/Departmental meetings	Cluster meetings were convened to give technical input into the IDP Process
IDP/Budget Steering Committee	Steering committee meetings were convened on monthly basis to steer the process of the IDP Review process

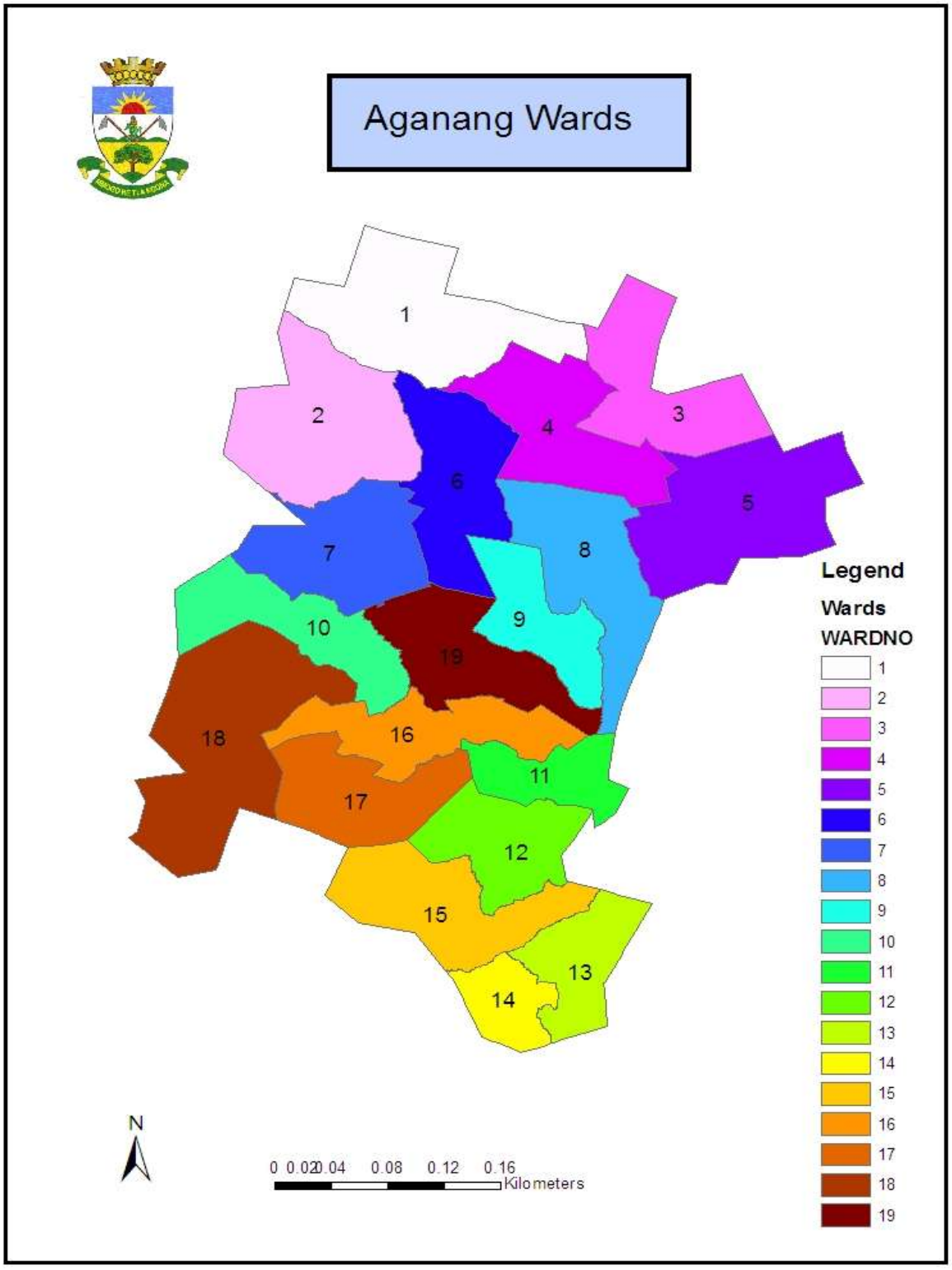
Activity	Description
1st IDP/Budget Rep Forum	1st IDP Rep Forum was convened and constituted and Aganang status quo report was tabled
Local IGR	The local IGR meetings were convened to source inputs
Departmental Strategic Planning sessions	Held to prepare departmental plans into the IDP/Budget review process
Exco Strategic planning	Exco strategic planning was convened to take the review process forward
CBO/NGO, Traditional Leaders, Business Chamber, Ward based consultations	These stakeholders were consulted to get inputs on the 1st Draft IDP/Budget.
2nd IDP/Budget Rep forum	This forum was convened to align plans with other sectors
Council Strategic planning	The session was convened to consider stakeholder inputs form communities and stakeholders to chart the way forward

4.8. MEC' IDP Assessment Report

The annual MEC's Assessment of IDP's forms the basis of the review processes of the IDP and Budget. Issues raised by the assessment report are considered in the next cycle of the IDP review. In preparation of this 1st Draft IDP/Budget 2011/2012 consideration was made to the IDP assessment report of 2011/2012.

The following are some of the issues raised by the MEC' IDP Assessment report and were taken up within the IDP/Budget 2012/13 review process.

- Unavailability of some of the sector plans
- Development of strategies and objectives on roads and storm water
- Unavailability of projects on public transport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5. Situational Analysis

5.1. Spatial Analysis

5.1.1. Location of the Municipality

Aganang Municipality is situated 45 kilometers west of Polokwane. It is comprised of 105 villages and it is divided into 19 Wards. It covers an area of about 1 852 22 km2 It is a rural Municipality and has 4 Traditional Authorities namely Moletši, Matlala, Maraba and Mashashane. It is the fourth densely populated Municipality within Capricorn District and has a population of 142 861 and total of 33 214 households (Community Survey 2007) and Municipal Ward Demarcations 2011.

5.1.2. Key Challenges and Opportunities

Aganang Municipality is purely rural and has no township. In terms of Aganang Spatial Development Framework (SDF) it has potential in Agriculture and Tourism. It has challenge of providing Infrastructure & basic services to the community, local economic development and developing a revenue base. It has a potential of developing nodal points as identified by the SDF i.e. Rampuru-Ceres, Mashashane, Madietane, Kalkspruit & Tibane.

Area	Key Challenges	Opportunities
Infrastructure & Basic services	Basic service backlogs i.e. no bulk services	Opportunity to grow the economy through Infrastructure and basic services delivery
Institutional Capacity & Transformation	Retention of skilled personnel	Opportunity to grow as an emerging Municipality
Good Governance & Public Participation	Development and capacitating of Communities in order to effect meaningful participation.	Communities are eager to be involved in Municipal activities and programmes
Financial Viability & Management	Lack of Revenue base	Development of alternative revenue sources
Local Economic Development	Lack of secondary economic activities No major economic activities	Potential to grow economically
Spatial & Environmental	Land ownership is still mainly in the hands of Traditional Authority. Development of growth points, population concentration points and corridors.	Enough land for multiple land use. Piloting LUMS

5.1.3. Aganang SDF & LUMS

The Municipality has reviewed the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The Spatial Development Framework provides direction to development and is further aligned to the District SDF, Limpopo, Employment, Growth and Development Plan and National Spatial Development Perspective. Linked to the SDF the Municipality has developed and adopted the land use management scheme which guides land use applications within the Municipality. Aganang SDF further identifies varying developmental potentials within the Municipality. These comprise of Municipal growth point, Population concentration points, Local service points and Municipal corridors.

5.1.4. Hierarchy of settlements

Settlement Order	**Description**	**Area within the Municipality**
1st Order	Municipal Growth point(MGP)	Ceres-Rampuru
2nd Order	Population concentration points(PCP)	Ceres, Mashashane and Setumong
3rd Order	Local Service points(LSP)	Kalkspruit & Tibane
4th Order	Small settlements	All villages within the Municipality

5.1.5. Municipal Corridors

The municipal area is well served by roads consisting of a network of different order linking the various settlements with each other and with urban areas such as Polokwane and Mokopane. The most important roads are:

- Gilead road (District Road D3390) that traverses the municipal area from east to west linking the municipal area with Polokwane and National Road N11 (Mokopane - Groblersbrug);
- National Road N11 located on the western boundary of the municipal area, linking the municipal area with Mokopane and Botswana via Groblersbrug;
- District Road D544 (tarred Percy Fyfe road) linking the Ga Mashashane cluster area with Polokwane; and
- District Road D19 (tarred to Tibane) linking several villages (Kalkspruit, Ga-Ramakara, etc.) with Polokwane.

5.1.6. Spatial challenges

- Municipality is purely rural.
- There is no proclaimed township
- Attraction of investment to develop areas as identified by the SDF
- Inadequate funds provision of the requisite bulk infrastructure services to areas of potential for development of the Municipality
- Unavailability of land for development
- Land turner up grading within the Municipality
- Implementation of land use management scheme poses a challenge.
- Land claims

5.2. Socio-economic analysis

5.2.1. Demographic Analysis

5.2.2. Population

Aganang Municipality has 105 villages and the total population of the Municipality is 142 861 and total number of household is 33 412. The average household size is 4, 3. This is mainly as a result of the demarcation process.

Number of wards	Number of villages	Total Population	Total households	Average household size
19	105	142 861	33 214	4,3

Table 2: Community Survey 2007

5.2.3. Focus Groups

The majority of the population of Aganang Local Municipality is mainly women. The implication thereof is that more programmes should be geared towards women empowerment. The table 3 below illustrates the distribution of population in terms of gender and disability.

Gender	Total in percentage
Male	45,52
Female	54,48
Youth(14-35 yrs)	34,28
Disability	
Number disabled	6,31
Number not disabled	93,69

Table 3: Community Survey 2007

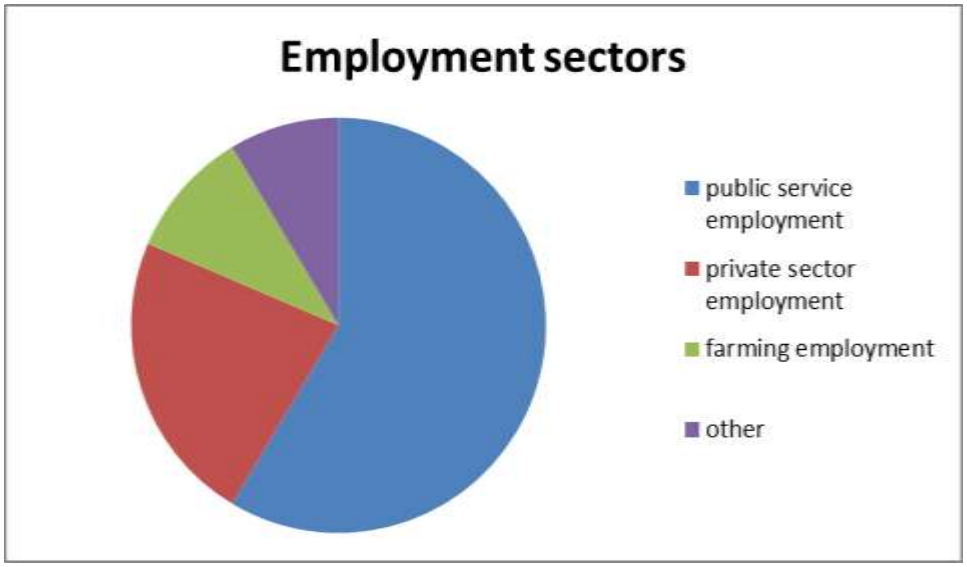
5.2.4. Income & Employment

Category	Percentage
Employed	9,94
Unemployed	8,74
Not economically active	30,43
Income	**Percentage**
No income	57,35
R1-R400	11,79
R401-R800	8,86
R801-R1600	12,83
R1601-R3200	1,59
R3201-R6400	3,15
R6401-R12800	2,39
R12801-25600	0,51

Table: 4 Community Survey2007

Table 4 above illustrates income and employment status within the municipality. Majority of people are not economically active and further that most of the household do not have income.

5.2.5. Labour Force



The diagram above indicates sector contribution to the labour force within the Municipality. The larger percentage of the labour force reside with the public service followed by private sector and farming.

5.2.6. Developmental challenges

- The above scenario poses a challenge for the Municipality to robustly engage in employment creation initiatives that can turnaround the situation of the Communities for sustainable livelihoods.

5.3. Economic Analysis

5.3.1. Economic Analysis

Aganang Municipality is predominantly rural however it has potential to grow in both primary and secondary economic activities. This refers to both production and manufacturing activities. Currently there are no major economic activities taking place except subsistence initiatives. The municipality has developed and adopted both LED Strategy and LED plan. The LED Strategy identifies agriculture and tourism as the key economic drivers of the Municipality. These areas further are in line with key economic drivers of the economy of Limpopo province as identified by Limpopo Economic Growth Development Plan (LEGDP). However a lot of work still needs to be done to take both agriculture and tourism to another level.

5.3.2. Primary economic activities

The economic activities that take place within the Municipality are mainly agriculture and Community based projects initiatives.

5.3.3. Agricultural activities

Most Communities of Aganang Municipality plough maize and keep livestock like cattle, goats, sheep etc for subsistence. This activity is done in almost every village within the Municipality.
The success of crop farming depends on amount of rain per rainy season.

5.3.4. Community based projects

There are a number of community based projects initiatives that are running within the Municipality. These range from poultry farming, goat and cattle projects, egg production and vegetables production.

5.3.5. Secondary economic activities

There are no major manufacturing activities taking place within the Municipality despite activities of poultry farming, maize farming, brick making, paper production et cetera.

5.3.6. Tourism

There are areas of potential within the Municipality with regard to tourism. Areas identified are Matlala game reserve (Mogoshi Mountains), Utjane dam and Ratang Baeng game reserve. A lot of efforts have to be put in order to tap into the potentiality of these areas. The picture below shows some tourist potential at Mogoshi Mountains at Matlala a Thaba.

Mogoshi Mountains in Matlala a Thaba (Ward 16)

5.3.7. Mining

There are no mining activities within the Municipality however explorations are underway to check feasibility of platinum deposits south western part of the Municipality. These mining prospects are around the areas in ward 10 and 18.

5.3.8. Job creation

The Municipality annually creates temporary job opportunities through LED and infrastructure delivery. These provide relief to the needy and unemployed. It further provides the requisite skills to those employed. During 2011/12 jobs created were as per table below. We are further envisaging creation of 1000 temporary work opportunities as we implement the 2012/13 IDP.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES CREATED							
PROJECT	**FUNDER**	Male		Disabled	Female		Total
		Youth	Adult		Youth	Adult	
ROADS MAINTENANCE	Roads & Transport	119	139	0	182	160	**600**
Traffic Station	Roads & Transport	6	3	0	3	3	**15**
Water	CDM	29	71	0	35	30	**165**
Sanitation	Human settlements	35	57	0	32	40	**164**
Pre schools	Aganang Local Municipality	7	8	0	7	1	**23**
Mohlonong		7	6	0	6	6	**25**
Cemetery		5	1	0	6	5	**17**
Wholesale warehouse		4	1	0	3	2	**10**
Flora storm water		5	0	0	5	0	**10**
Electrification		4	3	0	3	3	**13**
Total		**221**	**289**	**0**	**282**	**250**	**1042**

Development challenges

- Development of tourism potential areas
- Maximization of production and capacity level of primary economic activities within the Municipality
- Enough financial resources to support Community projects initiatives
- Establishment of major manufacturing activities within the municipality.
- Capacity building of LED initiatives
- Establishment of Markets

5.3.8. Comparative and Competitive advantages of Municipal Economy

Aganang Municipality although rural has economic potential that, if tapped into, can become competitive. These borders around the following key issues:

- Potential for agriculture(both crop and livestock), tourism and prospects of mining
- Located with the Capricorn District Municipality which is a provincial logistic hub.
- Due to the Municipality's proximity to Polokwane it can become a manufacturing area with Polokwane providing the market.
- Aganang Municipality ,through Road D3390(Gilead road),links Polokwane with Mogalakwena, Lephalale and Botswana which provides potential as a corridor(East-West corridor)
- Enough cheap land for secondary economic activities(although most of the land is still in the hands of Traditional Councils)

5.4. Environmental Analysis

The municipality has developed and adopted environmental management plan in order to take up issues of environment as we develop our Communities. In pursuit of sustainable development environmental management is critical to this noble notion. Whenever projects are undertaken within the Municipality environmental impact assessments are conducted to ensure that environmental issues are taken into consideration. This in the main is to ensure sustainable development.

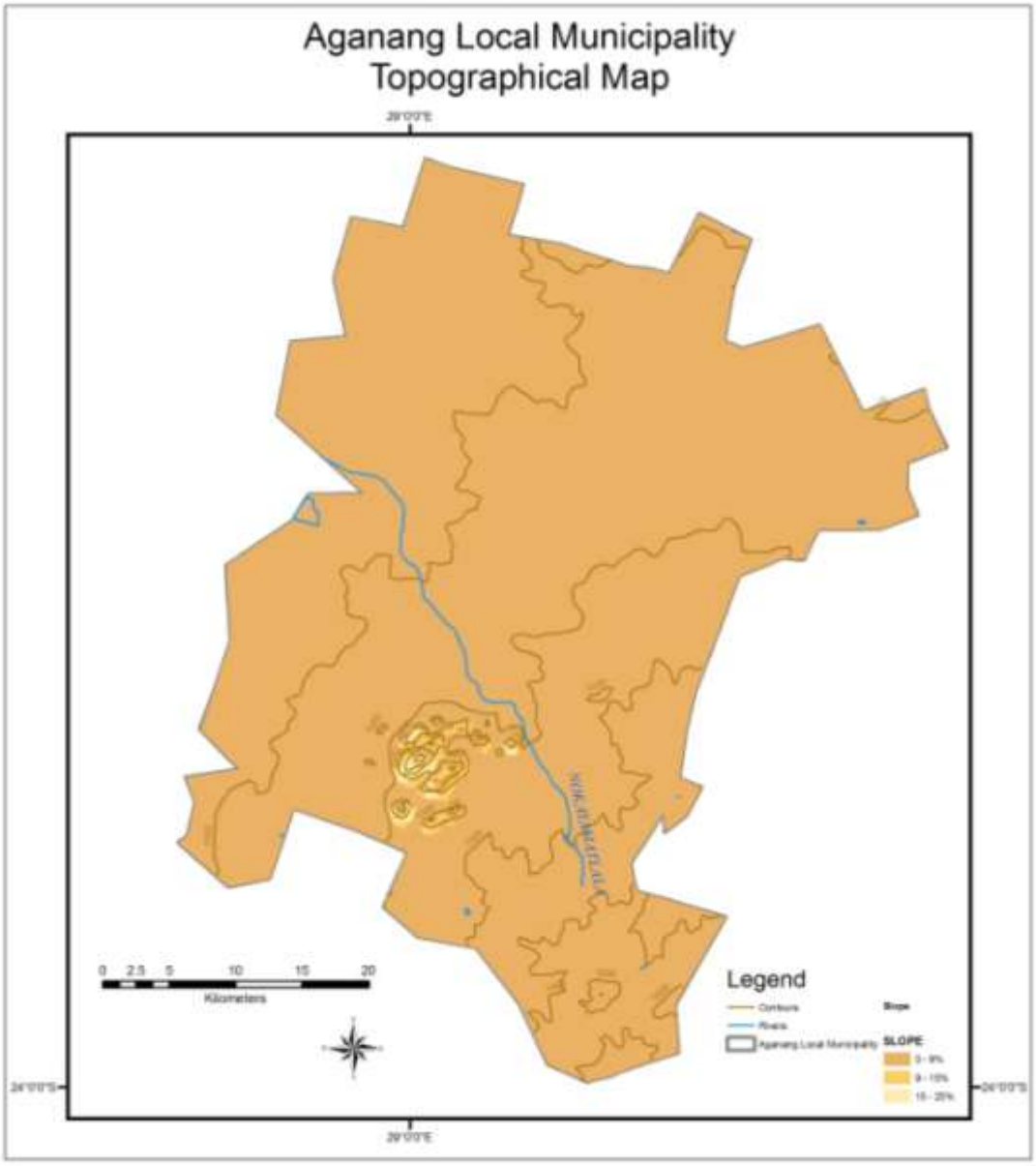
5.4.1. Climate

Aganang area receives summer rainfall with very dry winters. The rainfall falls from September to May with precipitation generally occurring as short, heavy, thundery showers. The Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) ranges from 454mm per year in the north-western area, and 500mm per year in the south-eastern area (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). The southern portions are more humid and it becomes more arid towards the northeast.

The mean annual temperature is 18.5^0C in the north-western area and 16.9^0C in the south-eastern area. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures are 36.5^0C and -0.8^0C in the north-western areas for November and June respectively and 33.2^0C and 0.6^0C in the south-eastern areas for October and June respectively.

5.4.2. Topography

The terrain morphology of the area varies considerably with the following identified by ENPAT, 2001 in the area; hills in the southern area; lowlands with mountains to the western side of the Municipal area; strongly undulating plains in the southern area; moderately undulating plains, and; slightly undulating plains which represents the majority of the Municipal area. The terrain types identified are; plains with open high hills or ridges; rolling or irregular plains with high hills or ridges; plains with open low hills or ridges; Level plains with some relief; level plains, and; high hills or ridges. Slopes range from 0-9% on the greater part of the area 9-25% on hills and mountains.



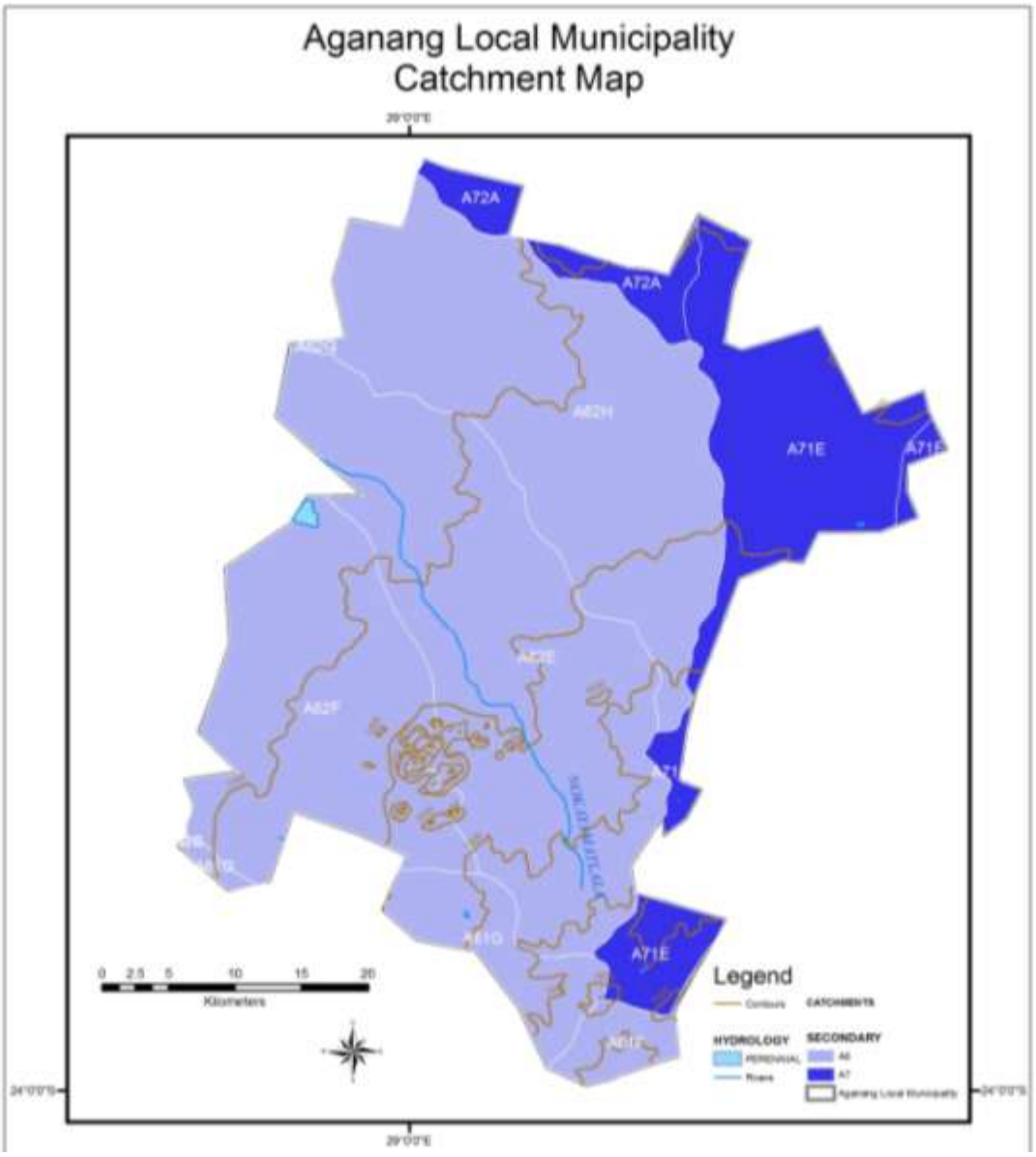
5.4.3. Drainage

The Municipal area falls within 8 quaternary catchment areas which drain northerly towards the Limpopo River system. The quaternary catchment areas are A61F; A61G; A62C; A62E; A62F; A71E; A71F, and A72C. Of these quaternary catchment areas A62E, A62H and A62F are the most represented in the Municipal area (
Map 1: Catchment areas map). There are a total of five more prominent seasonal rivers / streams (water courses) flowing through the Municipal area. All of these water courses drain in a northern direction towards the Limpopo River. These water course systems are poorly protected and erosion along the banks is evident.

The Tshipu water course drains into the Natse water course and is situated in the A62H quaternary catchment. The Ga-Mamasonya water course drains through quaternary catchment A72C. The Hout River and Strydomsloop River drains through quaternary catchments A71E and A71F respectively.

The Tshipu water course drains into the Natse water course and is situated in the A62H quaternary catchment. The Ga-Mamasonya water course drains through quaternary catchment A72C. The Hout River and Strydomsloop River drains through quaternary catchments A71E and A71F respectively.

Map 1: Catchment areas map

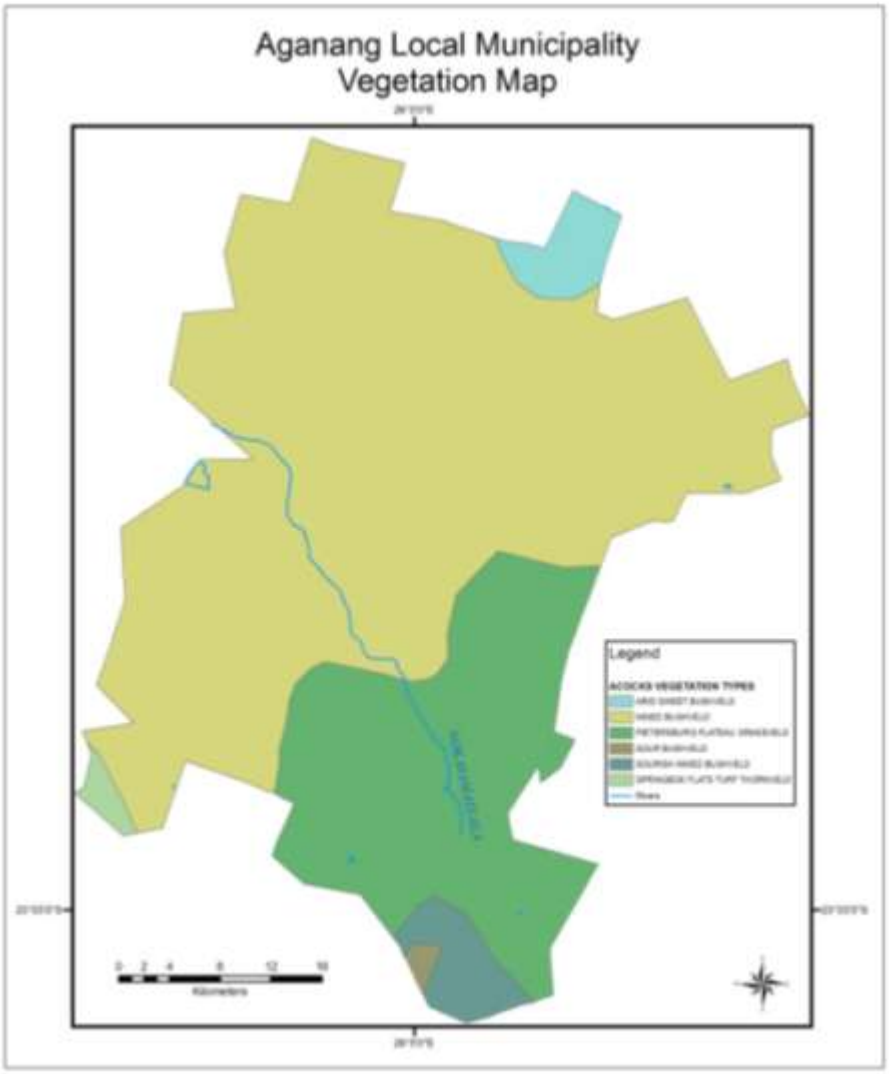


5.4.4. Vegetation

According to Acocks (1988), there are six veld types which are represented in the Aganang Municipality. These are the 1) Mixed Bushveld, 2) Springbok Flats Turf Thornveld, 3) Pietersburg Plateau False Grassveld, 4) Sourish Mixed Bushveld, 5) Sour Bushveld, and 6) Arid Sweet Bushveld, veld types.

Two thirds of the area is characterized by the Makhado mixed bushveld (typically defined by the presence of shallow, coarse-textured, sandy soils overlying granite, quartzite, sandstone or shale), small portions of Arid sweet veld and Mamabolo Mountain Bushveld around Mogoshi mountains in Matlala; and one third of the area is Polokwane Plateau Grassland.

The common trees are the acacia (caffra, eriebola, karro) marula tree, terminalia sp, Euphorbia ingens.The Mamabolo Mountain Bushveld is the most sensitive vegetation type because of higher species diversity, poorly protected and the environment is not disturbed. Vegetation types as described by Acocks are shown in.

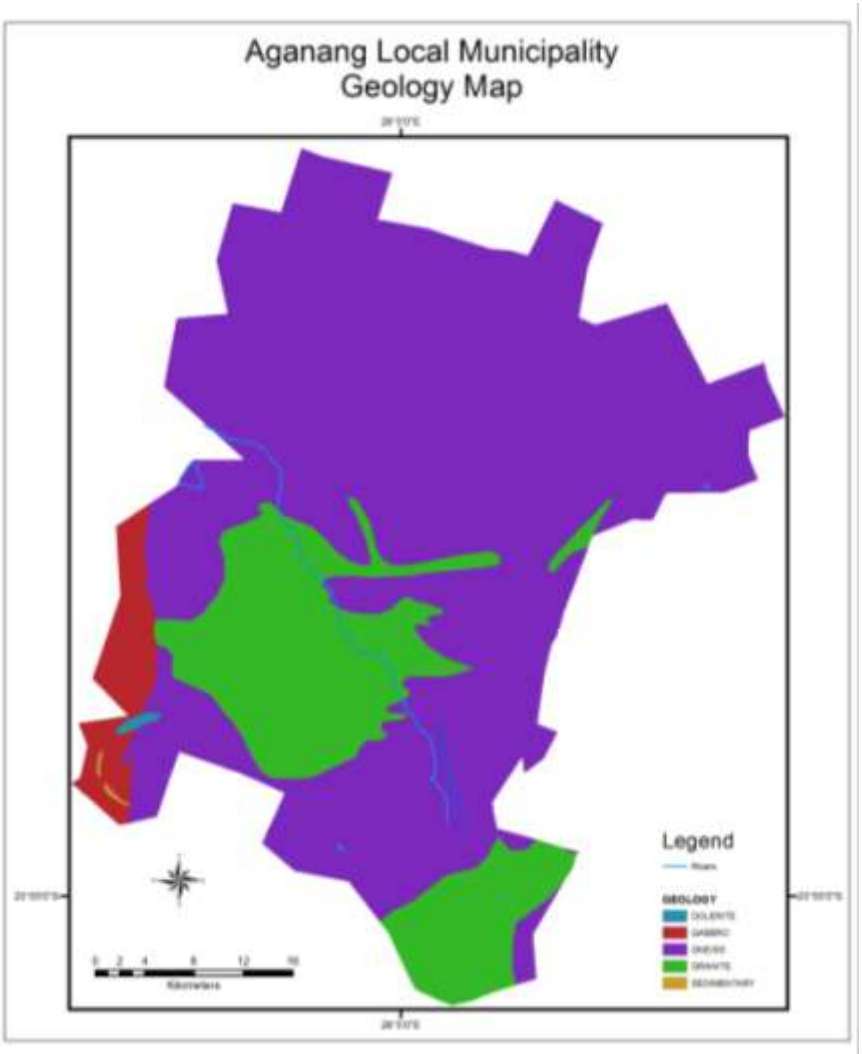


5.4.5. Geology

According to the Geological map of the area 2328 Pietersburg, the area covered by Aganang Municipality is predominantly under laid by Leucocratic migmatite and gneiss, grey and pink hornblendebiotite gneiss, grey biotite gneiss, minor muscovite bearing granite, pegmatite and gneiss, Hout River gneiss of the swazian era. In the south west the area is under laid by fine grained grey to pink biotite granite, coarse grained and in places porphyritic of the Matlala granite. In the south east the area is under laid by medium grained porphyritic, grey to pink biotite granite of the Moletsi granite. In the west the area is bordered by magnetite gabbro, gabbro, anorthosite, olivine diorite,

magnetitite layer of the Rustenburg layered suite, Bushveld complex.shows the simplified geology of the municipality mapped at 1:250,000 scale from the ENPAT dataset.

Geology Map



A regional geological assessment conducted by Africa Geo-Environmental Services (AGES), i.e. *Regional Geological Assessment Report, Aganang Municipality, Limpopo Province (Technical Report 2007/02/15/IGTA)* made an assessment of the generalized geotechnical character of the area in terms of urban development.
The municipal area was divided into provisional geotechnical classes based on differences in the regional geological, topographical and geotechnical character thereof (Partridge et al, 1993), but excluding those areas falling within any 1:100 year-flood lines (deemed not suitable for development, but still to be determined separately from this investigation, where required).

5.4.6. Geohydrology

According to Groundwater Resources of The Republic of South Africa, Sheet 2, of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry 1995, the average depth to water level in the

area of Aganang Municipality is between 10m and 20m in the north of the area and between 20m and 30m in the south.

According to Groundwater Resources of The Republic of South Africa, Sheet 1, of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry 1995, the probability of drilling a successful borehole in the area is more than sixty percent and the chances of a successful borehole yielding greater than 2 l/s are at 50%.

The nature of the water bearing aquifer in the area is acidic, intermediate and intrusive and inter granular with the highest yield at 5 l/s. The western part of the Aganang Municipality has yields between 0.5 and 2 l/s. The eastern part has yields between 2 and 5 l/s.

5.4.7. Air Quality

Aganang Local Municipality mainly experiences north easterly winds blowing at a minimum speed of 1.0-1.5m/s to a maximum of 8.0m/s. Winters are generally associated with southerly winds blowing at a rate of 1.5-3.5m/s and summers are associated with north easterly winds blowing at wind speed range of 0.1-1.0m/s.

Air pollution is evidently seen as the smog hanging over the cities. There are different kinds of pollution some visible and others invisible. Generally any substance that people introduce into the atmosphere that has damaging effects on living things and the environment is considered air pollution. The primary air pollutants are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, hydrocarbons and particulate matter (both solid and liquid). Motor vehicles are major sources of carbon monoxides (CO), hydrocarbon (HC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x); whereas fuel combustion in stationery sources produces sulfur oxide (SO_2). Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is mainly from fossil fuels burning and deforestation.

Air quality in Aganang is mainly affected by traffic, that is vehicular emissions; biomass burning from fuel wood burning for cooking and veld burning during the dry season and before planting as people clear the lands, deforestation, manure management, cropland, wetlands and solid waste disposal on land. Aganang Local Municipality currently has no capacity in terms of personnel and equipment to monitor air quality; a function that is being performed by Capricorn District Municipality and will continue until demand calls for local municipality capacitation.

5.4.8. Environmental Challenges

The following are generally environmental problems that are experienced within the Municipality cost by multiple factors. See table below.

Environmental Problem	Major Causes
Land degradation	Many caused by agricultural practices, overgrazing and food paths.
Deforestation	Chopping of firewood
Air pollution	Burning of wastes, and vehicle emissions
Water pollution	Mainly open field dumping
Veld fire	Mainly during winter
Alien plants	In some areas of the municipalities like ward 06 & Mashashane area, specify area where the problem is and name of plants
Illegal Waste dumping	No landfill site, no provision of services

Currently there is no waste collection due to the fact that there is no landfill site. But there are waste collection groups that have been established to take up environmental issues. These environmental groups are central to the pilot waste, cleaning and recycling activities**.**

5.5. Infrastructure and Basic Services Analysis

5.5. 1. Water

Water Status	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007
Piped water inside dwelling	1,3	4,3
Piped water inside the yard	33,9	38,6
Piped water from access point outside yard	46,6	34,7
Borehole	8,1	12,1
Spring	0,1	2,0
Dam/pool	1,5	2,3
River/stream	2,9	-
Water vendor	0,8	4,0
Rainwater tank	0,2	0,4
Other	4,5	1,5

Table: 5 Source: Community Survey 2007

Aganang Municipality is currently not a water authority but only a water provider. There are only two Water schemes (Houtrivier & Mashashane) that supply water to some of the Wards within the Municipality. Houtrivier scheme supply water to villages of Ward 11 and two villages of Ward 09. Mashashane scheme supply water to villages of Ward 13, 14 & 15.

The rest of other Wards in the Municipality are mainly provided water through boreholes using either electric or diesel pumps. The above table shows the state of water supply within the Municipality and how it has improved from 2001 to 2007, for example, there is a significant improvement in yard connections from 33, 9 to 38,6. Increase in boreholes from 8, 1 to 12, 1.

5.5.2. Water provision status

Villages with yard connections	Villages within RDP Standard	Villages below RDP standard	Total households served	Total households outstanding
10	37	57	20 100	13 114

Developmental Challenges

- Water supply within the Municipality is still a major challenge. The two water schemes have operational challenges for example breakdown of pumps and electrical equipment. Mashashane plant water source is not enough to cater for all the Communities at all times.

- With regard to borehole water supply there are problems of transformer theft, stealing of diesel pumps, operational breakdowns, illegal connections, extension of settlements etc.
- There is a challenge of partial water supply in villages and inadequate reticulation in villages

5.5.3. Electricity

The Municipality has made much progress with regard to electrification. Of 104 Villages 103 have been electrified and only 1 villages is currently under electrification and only 2216 households(post connections) are remaining in order to meet the 2012 target. This represents a significant progress in the process of electrification of villages by the Municipality. See priority list.

Electricity provision status

Total villages served	Villages under electrification	Household outstanding(post connections)	Total households served
104	01	1936	31 278

Table: 6 electricity provision status

Developmental Challenges

The following are current challenges with regard to electricity:

- Electrification of new extensions in villages that have experienced expansion.
- Cultivation of culture of electricity saving amongst communities.
- Weak electricity that cut off easily
- Electrification development nodes

5.5.4. Housing

Aganang Municipality is neither a housing authority nor provider. Currently housing provision is done by the Department of Local government and Housing and the Municipality only assist in the coordination of the provision. The current rural housing backlog within the Municipality stands at 1931.
The Municipality with the assistance of DLGH has developed a draft housing chapter which will be catalyst to housing development within the Municipality.

Developmental Challenges

- Provision of houses to the needy households as per beneficiary list
- Development and provision of subsidized housing projects.
- Housing developments for new demarcated residential areas

5.5.5. Sanitation

The sanitation backlog within the Municipality is still very huge (as depicted by the table below). Currently this service is provided for by the Capricorn District Municipality. The District annually allocate funds towards construction of VIP toilets within the Communities of the Municipality.

Type of Sanitation	Percentage status
Flush toilet	0,94
Flush toilet with Sceptic tank	0,82
Dry toilet facility	1,21
Pit toilet with Ventilation(VIP)	16,23
Pit toilet without Ventilation	70,89
Bucket System	0
Chemical Toilet	0
None	9.19

Table 8: Source Community Survey 2007

Developmental Challenges

- Need for funds to meet the National target on Sanitation
- Households without Sanitation

5.5.6. Waste and Refuse Removal

Type of Refuse removal	Status in percentage
Own dump	94,55
No rubbish	0,79
Other 2,66	2,66

Table 9: Source Community Survey 2007

There is no Waste and Refuse removal within the Municipality however with the assistance of the District a landfill site is still the process of establishment. The majority of households use own dumps as depicted by the table above.

Developmental Challenges

- Establishment of landfill site
- Establishment of waste management unit
- Waste management campaigns

5.5.7. Free basic services

Municipality provides free basic services to all Communities in the form of free basic water and free basic electricity. All villages receive free basic water through provision of diesel and oil and payment of electricity bills for those that use electric pumps.
Free basic electricity is provided to all indigents households on the free basic electricity roll. Currently 4077 households are on the indigents roll and benefit FBE. It is also

important to indicate that processes are at the advance stage to free basic alternative energy to households who do not have access to electricity.

Developmental Challenges

- Turn around time for configuration of needy households for free basic electricity.
- Reluctance of benefiting households to collect free electricity tokens.
- Inaccessible and inadequate vending stations for free basic electricity
- Provision of alternative energy to communities without electricity
- Provision of free basic sanitation
- Provision of free basic waste removal

5.5.8. Roads and Transport

The Municipality has moved apace with the improvement of roads infrastructure. Most of the main Municipal roads are tarred or under the process of tarring. This will enhance mobility within the municipality and further assist the transport industry to grow.
The Municipality has a backlog of 546 kilometers that still needs to be tarred.

The most common means of transport within the Municipality is mainly buses, taxis, carts, bicycles and other people travel on foot for shorter distances. Currently there are five taxi ranks within the Municipality that support the taxi industry. (See table: 8 below)

Name of the taxi rank	Location within the Municipality
Kalkspruit taxi rank	Ward 11 Kalkspruit village
Rametloana taxi rank	Ward 08 Rametloana village
Tibane taxi rank	Ward 07 Tibane village
Ipopeng taxi rank	Ward 16 Setumong village
Mashashane taxi rank	Ward 15 Mohlonong village
Mamehlabe taxi	Ward 02 Mamehlabe village

Table: 10 list of taxi ranks

Tarring of roads backlog

Kilometers tarred	Kilometers outstanding
129,1	546

Developmental challenges

- Only four graders
- Grading of internal streets
- Completion of outstanding roads for tarring
- Construction of low level bridges
- Development of integrated transport plan
- Development of road maintenance plan
- Continued construction of additional bus shelters

5.5.9. Municipal wide summary of backlogs

Electricity		Water		Sanitation		Housing		Tarred roads		Refuse removal	
H/H having	H/H not having	H/H having	H/H not having	H/H having	H/H not having	H/H having	H/H not having	Km tarred	Km not tarred	H/H having	H/H not having
31 278	1936	20 100	13 114	7 856	25 358	31 648	1556	129,1	546	0	33 214

5.6. Social Analysis

5.6.1. Education

Level of education	Percentage
No schooling	10,75
Grade 0	2,90
Grade 1-7	33,55
Grade 8-12	35,8
Grade 12 with post Matric under graduate qualification	2,24
Grade 12 and post graduate qualification	2,71
Certificate/diploma without Matric	1,16

Table 12: Community Survey 2007

Aganang Municipality is served by 10 education circuits. Currently within the municipality there are pre schools, special schools, ABET centre, primary and secondary schools. There are no tertiary institutions except private initiatives that offer computer skills, security training etc.

The Table 9 above indicates the distribution of education levels within the Municipality.

Name of the Circuit	Number of primaries	Number of primary pupils per circuit	Number of Secondaries	Total number of secondary pupils per circuit	Total schools per circuit
Bakone	7	1326	5	1015	12
Mogoshi	18	4791	13	4354	31
Maune	16	2908	10	4194	26
Maraba	10	2181	4	1532	14
Vlakfontein	18	4063	13	3091	31
Moletsi	15	4194	11	2908	26
Moloto	13	4031	11	3550	24
Bochum East Circuit	5	945	2	652	07
Bochum West	01	88	01	45	02
Koloti Circuit	02	205	01	267	03
Totals	**105**	**24732**	**71**	**21608**	**176**

Table 13: Aganang Circuit Offices

Developmental challenges

- unreliable underground water which makes boreholes to dry up
- some schools are dilapidated and needs new classrooms
- there are no laboratories and libraries in schools
- some schools do not have proper sanitation
- Literacy campaigns and ABET Centres to reduce the level of people that have never gone to school as indicated above.
- Lack of tertiary institutions within the Municipality makes percentage of people with post Matric qualification very low.
- Construction of Preschools for Early childhood development education.
- Development and support of early child development.

5.6.2. Health and Social Development

Aganang Municipality has one hospital and 10 Clinics (see table below). There is also a systems of mobile clinics to all the villages of the Municipality .There is also team of home based carers and drop in centres which operate within the Municipality which are critical to health and Welfare service to our Communities.

Health facilities	Ward
Lonsdale clinic	Ward 08
Maraba clinic	Ward 11
Mashashane clinic	Ward 13
Matlala clinic	Ward 16
Kolopo clinic	Ward 03
Rosenkrantz clinic	Ward 02
W.F Knobel Hospital	Ward 08
Sello Moloto clinic	Ward 05
Diana clinic	Ward 15
Goedgevonden Clinic	Ward 10
Ngwanallela Clinic	Ward 02

Table: 14 List of clinics

Number of hospitals	Number of clinics	Clinic backlogs
01	**10**	**17**

5.6.3. HIV/Aids

The municipality has developed both the HIV/Aids Strategy and plan to fight the epidemic. This strategy is premised on four pillars of the national strategy that is, prevention, treatment, research and human rights. The primary source of HIV/Aids statistics is W.F. Knobel hospital. Community home based Organisation and drop in centres are central in the fight against HIV/aids although they have challenges of funds. Currently there are 44 CBO/NGO's that are central to the HIV/Aids programmes within the Municipality.

Developmental Challenges

- Child headed families
- Lack of medications at Clinics and mobile clinics
- Inadequate funding to Support to home based carers and drop in centers
- Lack of pay point shelters
- Funding and support of Community Homes Based Care Organization and Drop in Centres.

5.5.4. Safety & Security

Aganang Municipality is a stable Municipality in terms of issues of safety and security. The Municipality has one police station (Matlala) and one satellite at Mohlonong and other parts of the Municipality mainly some villages of Moletsi, Maraba and Mashashane are serviced by Seshego Police station. There are Community Police Forums established in Communities of the Municipality. The top five priority crimes as per statistics provided by Matlala Police station are mainly assault (GBH and Common Assault) housebreaking (residence and business) and common robbery. This is on basis of their level of prevalence.

Developmental Challenges

- Revival and capacitation of Community Police forums
- Establishment of additional satellites within the Municipality
- Conducting crime prevention campaigns

5.6.5. Sports, Arts and Culture

The municipality has abundance of potential with regard to sports, art and culture. There are sports, art and culture activities that are taking place within the municipality i.e. soccer, athletics, netball, indigenous games etc. In terms of arts & culture there are activities like arts and craft, traditional dance choirs etc. Currently the Municipality has two sports grounds at Tibane and Mohlonong. There are 05 community halls and one library.

Sports & library facilities	Ward
Tibane stadium	Ward 07
Mohlonong stadium	Ward 15
Ipopeng One stop Centre library	Ward 16

Table 15

Developmental Challenges

- Sports facilities still needs to be developed to acceptable standards
- Library still inadequate for the entire Municipality
- Arts and culture still needs to be developed and supported
- Renovation and maintenance of Community halls

5.5.6. Post offices

There are 08 Post Offices within the Municipality and most of the villages have village based lobby boxes. There is still a need to roll out yard based post delivery service. It is also important to indicate that Leokaneng and Cornelia post offices below need infrastructural facelift.

Post office	Ward
Mashashane	13
Juno	07
Leokaneng	02
Bakone	16
Maraba	11
Lonsdale	08
Cornelia	19
Thibedi	09

Table: 16

5.7. Institutional analysis

5.7.1. Council

Aganang Municipality has been established in terms Section 12 notice of 2000 and it is thus category B and Executive type Municipality. It has 37 Councillors and has the latitude to designate certain Councillors as full time Councillors. Currently the Municipality has designated three Councillors as full time, that is, Mayor, Speaker and Chief Whip. The Municipal Council sits once per quarterly.

5.7.2. Staff Component

Aganang Municipality has four departments namely Corporate Services, Budget & Treasury, Technical services, Economic Development Planning and all these departments are overseen by Office of the Municipal Manager.

5.7.3. Employment equity

In line with employment equity imperatives Aganang Municipality has developed and adopted employment equity plan (EEP) that serves as a catalyst for affirmation of previously disadvantage sections of the Community. The EEP is reviewed annually.

Current Number of employees	Number female	Number male	Number Youth	Number disabled
109	42	67	56	0

5.7.4. Skills Development

Skills development is critical for the development of employees and Communities in general. Annually the Municipality reviews Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) aimed at capacitating Councillors and employees. In order to implement the WSP the Municipality annually allocate budget towards training and capacity building.

5.7.5. Human Resource Policies

The Municipality has developed and adopted Human resource policies that provide clarity on how the Municipality should go about handling of human resource issues. These policies are reviewed annually to ensure their relevance and compatibility with relevant legislation.

5.7.6. Organizational Performance Management System (OPMS) & Performance Management System (PMS)

Organizational Performance Management System

The Municipality annually reviews and adopts Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). This forms the basis of the Municipality's Organizational Performance Management System. Quarterly performance reviews are done at different levels. These are done at the level of department, Management, Executive Committee and Council.

Performance Management System

The Municipality has PMS policy in place. Performance contracts are signed with Section 57 Managers and annual assessments are conducted.

Developmental Challenges

- Continued development of institutional capacity
- Continued development and review of human resource policies.
- Skills development
- Cascading PMS to lower levels

5.8. Financial Viability and Management

5.8.1. Grants & Subsidies

The Municipality receives Grant and subsidies like any other Municipality within the Republic of South Africa. The Majority of the budget of the Municipality is provided for by these annual allocations of equitable shares.

5.8.2. Credit and Debt Control

The Municipality has developed and adopted Credit and debt control by law and policies. The purpose thereof is to have clear system that guides credit and debt management.

5.8.3. Investments

In order to augment its finances, the municipality invests some monies in order to raise funds for the Municipality. The short term investments are done from time to time depending on the availability of funds.

5.8.4. Audits

Aganang Municipality annually conducts both Internal and External Audits through Auditors and Auditor General' Office. The Municipality has appointed an Audit committee and there is Internal Audit Unit established.
Annually the Municipality considers Audit recommendations and develops action plans on the basis of the management letter issued by the Auditor General. 2011/12 action plan has been developed to address audit queries as raised by 2010/11 management letter.

5.8.5. Budget and Treasury

There is an established Budget and Treasury Office that presides over all budget issues and ensures compliance with the necessary Budget and Treasury regulations.

5.8.6. Revenue management

The Municipality has income section that drives all activities pertaining to revenue generation including the implementation of property rates within the Municipality as a mechanism for revenue generation within the Municipalities. However due to the challenge related to the implementation of the property rates other revenue streams need to be identified and pursuit.

5.8.7. Supply Chain Management

The Municipality has established the supply chain management unit. A number of SCM policies have been developed and adopted in order to give guidance to the unit. However the unit still needs to be strengthened in order to be able adequately deal with SCM issues

5.8.8. Asset management

The municipality has developed systems and policy for asset management. Asset policy has been developed and adopted. There is a unit that focuses on asset management although it still has a challenge of shortage of staff.

5.8.9. Risk and Anti Corruption

The Municipality has systems of overcoming Risk and Corruption. There are clear lines of segregation of duties and responsibilities and risk assessments are conducted from time to time. This assessment helps the Municipality improving on issues of Risk and Anti Corruption. The Municipality has established Risk and Security Management unit.

Developmental challenges

- Development of asset maintenance plan
- Continuous implementation of audit reports recommendations
- Development of internal audit capacity within the Municipality
- Strengthening of asset Management unit
- Strengthening Risk and Security Management

5.9. Good Governance & Public Participation

5.9.1. Communication

Communication is a catalyst to development. There is a communication unit within the municipality that ensures that the Municipal Community is talking. This unit uses different mediums to facilitate communication through news letters (internal & external), print media, radio and different Community participation fora available within the Municipality.
There is Communication Strategy and Communication policy that informs communication within the Municipality and Communication between the Municipality and external stakeholders

5.9.2. Ward Committees & Community Development Workers

The municipality as a category B Municipality has a system of Ward Committees established in all 19 wards. These Committees are further provided support through a system of Ward Offices administered by Ward Assistants. There is an annual budgetary allocation to support ward committees. The current challenge is around continuous capacitation of ward committees, ward committees membership turnover.

There are 18 Community Development workers in the Municipality deployed in all Wards. These workers are critical in doing the community development work in the wards.

5.9.3. Intergovernmental Relations

In line with the intergovernmental Relations Framework of 2005, Aganang Municipality promotes and is engaged in dialogue through a number of forums that are established both provincially and at district level. At Provincial level the Municipality participates and also report progress at Premier IGR Forum wherein the Mayor and the Municipal Manager are participants. This forum is coordinated at provincial level and sits twice annually to look into the performance of Municipalities and provincial departments on matters of service delivery, institutional development, financial viability, local economic development good governance and Public participation. Another provincial forum that interacts over financial matters is the Chief Financial Officers' Forum. The forum transacts issues related to matters of financial viability and financial accounting.

Other Fora that sit at the District level are:

- Municipal Mangers' Forum
- HR Working group
- Planning forum
- Communicators' forum
- Chief Financial Officers' Forum
- Political Office Bearers Support staff
- Skills Development Forum
- Aganang Local IGR Forum
- Internal Auditor`s Forum

5.9.4. Traditional Leadership

The Municipality is comprised of four Traditional authorities namely Moletši, Maraba, Matlala and Mashashane. Traditional Leaders are Ex Officio members of Municipal Council. There is Executive Committee Traditional Leaders Forum where the Mayor interacts with the Traditional leadership. At the Ward level Ward Councillors interact with Mantona through Mantona' Forum.

Developmental Challenges

- Continued capacitation of Ward Committees
- Continued involvement and engagement of Traditional leaders in the affairs of the Municipality
- Establishment and sustenance of Local IGR structure
- Striving for improved Communications amongst Municipal stakeholders

6. Municipal priorities

6.1. Introduction

After consideration of all issues as raised by communities and developmental challenges faced by the Municipality the following are priorities of the Municipality. They comprise primary priorities, secondary priorities and different priorities with regard to different services and their prioritization with respect of Wards and villages. These priorities guide the allocation of resources from time to time as per IDP/Budget review cycles

Municipal Priorities are as follows:

- Creation of employment and Sustainable Income
- Access to Clean Water
- Access to better health service and reduced risk of HIV/Aids
- Improved safety and Security services
- Improved education
- Improved access to Sanitation
- Better housing
- Improved welfare services
- Better road infrastructure and transport
- Access to Community support facilities
- Electricity

6.2. Priorities per service needs

In order to facilitate forward planning the Municipality has developed priorities per service need. These help the Municipality to plan ahead. These are reflected as follows:

6.2.1. Electricity

Electrification of villages

1.Extension-Cluster Ward 11, 12 & 15 (374)

2.Kloesdam (New village)

3..Extension-Cluster 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,19(629)

4.Extension-Cluster 7,10,16,17,18,(285)

Clinics

1. Naledi
2. Dibeng
3. Marowe
4. Segoahleng
5. Flora
6. Mabitsela
7. Bergzicht
8. Tibane
9. Mohlajeng
10. Township
11. Boratapelo
12. Boslagte
13. Mashamaite
14. Utjane
15. Cooperspark
16. Madietane
17. Sechaba

6.2.3. Health Centres

1. Mashashane clinic
2. Percy Clinic
3. Maraba Clinic
4. Tibane Clinic
5. Diana clinic
6. Mohlajeng health Centre

6.2.4. Community halls

1. Township-Nodal point
2. Mashashane Cluster
3. Masehlong
4. Maraba hall

6.2.5. Upgrading of halls

1. Maribana
2. Jupiter

6.2.7. Water

Tibane Cluster 1

- Hwibi
- Ga-Seema
- Mabopane
- Juno
- Tibane
- Boslagte
- Goedgevonden
- Prospect
- Mamehlabe
- Vlakfontein
- Moetagare

Mankgodi Cluster 2

- Masehlong
- Mankgodi
- Mohlajeng & Mohlajeng extension
- Burgwal.
- Kanana
- Cooperspark
- Terrebrugge

Pinkie-Sebotse Cluster 3

- Ngwanallela
- Pinkie-Sebotse
- Rosenkrantz
- Fairlie
- Leokaneng
- Mabitsela

Rampuru Cluster 4

- Rapitsi
- Maupye
- Helena
- Ceres
- Ramoshoane
- Rampuru.
- Ga- Selepe
- Chloe B
- Rammobola
- Chloe
- Kgabo Park

Bakone Cluster 5

Bakone Cluster 5A

- Phomolong
- Phoffu
- Dibeng
- Setumong
- Madietane
- Semaneng
- Manamela
- Phetole
- Ga-Selolo

Bakone Cluster 5B

- Maineleng
- Saaiplaas
- Kloesdam
- Korton
- Mahwai
- Ramalapa
- Boratapelo
- Mpone-Ntlolane
- Kgomoschool

Mashashane Cluster 6

Mashashane Custer 6A

- Boetse
- Segwahleng
- Mandela
- Sebora
- Matlapa
- Mohlonong
- Kgasha
- Mashashane Mosate(Jeremane)
- Mapateng
- Maune

Mashashane Cluster 6B

- Manyapye
- Diana
- Utjane
- Glenrooi
- Mars
- Jupiter

Mashashane Cluster 6C

- Naledi
- Venus
- Madiba
- Bergzicht
- Mapeding
- Bellingsgate
- Monotwane

Houtrivier Dam Cluster 7

- Magongoa
- Lepotlako
- Christiana
- Sechaba
- Kalkspruit
- Ga- Kgoroshi
- Washbank

Marowe Cluster 8

- Phaudi.
- Sekuruwe.
- Maribana
- Kolopo
- Machabaphala
- Marowe(Moletsana)

Phago Cluster 9

- Rankhuwe
- Makgodu
- Lonsdale
- Phago
- Mashamaite
- Monyoaneng
- Mabiloane
- Flora
- Rametlwane
- Ga- Piet

6.2.8. **Sanitation**

Item	Village	Ward
1.	Mamehlabe	02
2.	Mandela	13
3.	Burgwal	01
4.	Matlapa	14
5.	Ramoshoane	09
6.	Phetole	17
7.	Mabiloane	08
8.	Magongoa	11
9.	Ga-Phago	04
10.	Dibeng	18
11.	Seema	07
12.	Segoahleng	14
13.	Kgoroshi	19
14.	Mabitsela	06
15.	Goedgevonden	10
16.	Sekuruwe	03
17.	Naledi	12
18.	Kgabopark	09
19.	Mashamaite/Makgodu	05
20.	Kgomoschool	18
21.	Kanana	01
22.	Glenrooi	15
23.	Rammobola	06
24.	Kalkspruit	11
25.	Bergzicht	12
26.	Kolopo	03
27.	Boratapelo	10
28.	Saaiplaas	16
29.	Juno	07
30.	Mpone-Ntlolane	18
31.	Venus	12
32.	Vlakfontein	19
33.	Moshate/Jeremane	14
34.	Cooperspark	01
35.	Boetse	14
36.	Rammetloane	08
37.	Madietane	17
38.	Rankhuwe	05
39.	Bellingsgate	12
40.	Selolo	16
41.	Washbank	16
42.	Flora	04
43.	Rapitsi	06
44.	Mohlonong	15
45.	Hwibi	10

46.	Marowe/Moletsana/Machabaphala	03
47.	Boslagte	07
48.	Pinkie-Sebotse	02
49.	Sechaba	19
50.	Terbrugge	01
51.	Maribana	03
52.	Masehlong	04
53.	Monyoaneng	05
54.	Lonsdale	08
55.	Tibane	07
56.	Ceres	09
57.	Moetagare	10
58.	Christiana	11
59.	Utjane	13
60.	Kgasha	14
61.	Jupiter	15
62.	Semaneng	16
63.	Mankgodi	01
64.	Leokaneng	02
65.	Phaudi	04
66.	Ga-Piet	05
67.	Prospect	07
68.	Maupye/Helena/Selepe	08
69.	Rampuru	09
70.	Mahoai	10
71.	Lepotlako	11
72.	Monotwane	12
73.	Maune	13
74.	Sebora	13
75.	Mapeding	15
76.	Setumong	16
77.	Kgomoschool	18
78.	Korton	19
79.	Mapateng	14
80.	Madiba	15
81.	Mohlajeng	01
82.	Ramalapa	19
83.	Mars	15
84.	Matlaleng	14
85.	Mabopane	07
86.	Ngwanallela	02
87.	Kloesdam	19

6.2.9. Tarring of Roads

1. D3432 (Korton to Chloe) (2012/13)
2. D3356 (Mohlonong to Diana Clinic) 2012/13
3. D3394 (From D3390 to Goedgevonden Clinic) 2012/13
4. D3428 ((Mamehlabe via Pinkie-Sebotse to Rosenkrantz Clinic) 2012/13
5. D3349 (Mashashane Clinic via Moshate to Matlapa)
6. D3370(Mohlonong to D19 Kalkspruit)
7. D3420 (Lonsdale Clinic via Monyoaneng clinic to Rankhuwe) Phase 2
8. D3382 (Ipopeng via Mohoai, Boratapelo to Moetagare)
9. D3359 (Mandela via Glenrooi ,Jupiter, Phetole to Selolo)
10. D3457 (Kanana via Mohlajeng to Burgwal)
11. D3364 (Sekgopetjane D19 to Bellingsgate D3355)
12. D3394 (Ga-Seema via Goedgevonden to Hwibi)
13. D3428 (Fairlie via Mabitsela , Leokaneng to Pinkie Sebotse)
14. D3465 (Marowe to Maribana)
15. D3431 (Masehlong via Cooperspark to Rosenkrantz)
16. D3376 (Dibeng via Phofu to In-service)
17. D3412 (Washbank to D3378 Cornelia)
18. (Lonsdale via Mabiloane to Ditenteng)
19. (Mahoai via Ntlolane to Limburg

6.2.10. Priority for RAL/CDM Roads

1. Tibane(D19) to Scaffhausen,Masehleng and Murasie
2. D3355 (Sebora Via Mohlonong –Matlala Clinic)
3. D3377 (Ipopeng to Gilimburg)
4. Ngoasheng to Kanana Phase 2
5. Mokopane to Moletsi Phase 2
6. Korton to Chloe Phase 2

6.2.11. Low level Bridges

1. Utjane to Mashashane Clinic
2. Pinkie Sebotse to Cooperspark
3. Terrebrugge to Kodumela School
4. Selolo Village
5. Piet to Rankhuwe
6. Morwasethula to Mapateng
7. Phoffu to Mokopane
8. Dibeng to Limburg
9. Mohlonong to Glenrooi
10. Mankgodi to Uitkyk No.2 (Low level bridge)
11. Masehlong to Khwinana School bridge
12. Masehlong to Mohlajeng, Kanana two bridges
13. Monotwane to Diana Enlarging bridge
14. Joel Sibasa to Jupiter
15. Mars to Jupiter (Low level bridge)
16. Bergzicht to Bellingsgate

6.2.11. Low level bridge

17. Mohlonong to Madiba
18. Ramalapa to Magwai
19. Ceres to Sechaba
20. From D19 to Washbank
21. Sebora to Graveyard
22. Segwahleng
23. Boetse
24. Ga-Seema Bridge
25. Ngwanallela
26. Leokaneng
27. Pinkie/Sebotse
28. Fairlie to Mabitsela
29. Lonsdale to Rapitsi

6.2.12. Dual-Carriage Bridges

1. Maineleng bridge

6.2.13. Pre-Schools

1. Pinkie-Sebotse 2012/13
2. Sebora (Jonas Kgapu) 2012/13
3. Rankhuwe 2012/13
4. Monotwane
5. Rametloana
6. Phago (Hlanaphore)
7. Mankgodi
8. Seema
9. Manyapye
10. Kalkspruit
11. Kolopo
12. Semaneng
13. Boetse
14. Venus
15. Jupiter
16. Madietane
17. Ramalapa
18. Boratapelo
19. Rapitsi
20. Phoffu
21. Tibane
22. Bellingsgate
23. Mamehlabe
24. Mabiloane
25. Magongoa

Pre-Schools

26. Hwibi
27. Ramoshoane
28. Mohlonong
29. Boslagte
30. Monyoaneng
31. Saaiplaas
32. Rammobola
33. Kgomoschool
34. Selolo
35. Phetole
36. Vlakfontein
37. Maupye/Selepe
38. Rosenkrantz
39. Fairlie
40. Prospect
41. Mpone-Ntlolane
42. Moletšana
43. Helena
44. Setumong
45. Mabitsela (Modiana)
46. Ngwanallela
47. Goedgevonden
48. Mahoai
49. Matlapa(Mabalane Pre-school)

6.2.14. Ward Offices

1. Burgwal
2. Phago
3. Tibane
4. Kalkspruit
5. Ceres

6.2.15. Priority on Sports facilities

1. Caster Semenya Stadium

6.2.16. Priority on Apollo lights

1. Bergzicht
2. Setumong
3. Monotwane
4. Tibane
5. Mapateng
6. Mamehlabe
7. Kalkspruit
8. Manyapye
9. Ceres
10. Kgasha

16.2.16. Priority on Apollo

11. Lonsdale
12. Vlakfontein
13. Kanana
14. Kgomoschool
15. Rametloana
16. Madietane
17. Pinkie-Sebotse
18. Mahoai
19. Sechaba
20. Mamphulo

16.2.17. Priority on Police stations

1. Phaudi
2. Mohlonong

7. Strategies Phase

7.1. Vision

A unified and effective Municipality with sustainable quality of life for all.

7.2. Mission

To provide integrated quality services to all Communities through Community participation, good governance, efficient administration and Local Economic Development

7.3. Municipal Motto

“Mmogo re tla kgona” the motto calls for partnership and involvement of all role players in various spheres of government, private sector and communities in pursuit of a better life for all our communities.

7.4. Municipal Core Values

The municipality has adopted the following as pillars of strength for the fight for a better life for all communities of Aganang Municipality

7.4.1. Transparency

7.4.2. Accountability

7.4.3. Loyalty

7.4.4. Honesty

7.4.5. Sense of urgency

7.4.6. Responsibility

7.5. Strategic Objectives and Strategies & Linkage to MTSF, Outcome 9 and LEGDP

MTSF	**Economic and social infrastructure**
Outcome 9	**A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system**
Output 2	**Improve access to basic services**
LEGDP	**Public infrastructure investment programme**
KPA	**Infrastructure & Basic Services**
Strategic Objective/s	**Strategy/ies**
Provide and facilitate provision of basic and infrastructure services to Communities	• Provision of electricity as per approved priority list • Involvement of other role players in the electrification of villages • Electrification of village extensions • Conducting electricity saving campaigns
	• Provision of water as per approved water clusters and priorities • Involvement of other role players in the provision of water. • Provision of water to villages at Yard connection • Water metering and cost recovery • Water harvesting • Water tankering • Water saving campaigns • Water purification programmes and campaigns • Rehabilitation and equipping of water boreholes • Partnerships for bulk water supply • Development and enforcement of by-laws.
	• Provide RDP houses to indigent households • Identification and development of sites for subsidized and rental housing

	• Eradication of blocked housing projects.
	• Construction of ventilated pit latrines • Conducting of health and hygiene campaigns
	• Allocation of funds towards tarring of connecting roads • Development of priority list roads for housing
	• Usage of alternative means of tarring of roads
	• Purchasing of graders for road maintenance • Development of grading programme
	• Development of road maintenance plan • Construction of bridges • Development storm water projects priority • Storm water management
	• Establishment of traffic station • Licensing of motor vehicles • Introduction traffic law enforcement
	• Construction of pre-schools to all villages
	• Development and maintenance of indigent register

MTSF	**A developmental state including improvement of public services**
Outcome 9	**A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system**
Output 6	**Administrative and financial capability**
LEGDP	**Corporate governance programme**
KPA	**Financial Management & Viability**
Strategic Objective	**Objective/s**
Enhance municipal revenue and ensure sound financial management & systems.	• Implementation of property rates • Road shows on payment of Municipal services • Provision of ratable services • identification of alternative revenue streams
	• Development and review of financial policies and by laws •

MTSF	**A developmental state including improvement of public services**
Outcome 9	**A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system**
Output 6	**Administrative and financial capability**
LEGDP	**Corporate Governance programme**
KPA	**Institutional Development & Transformation**
Strategic Objective	**Strategy/ies**
Promote and facilitate institutional development and organizational transformation.	• Development of organizational structure and filling of positions
	• Development and review of human resource policies • EAP Programmes • Staff retreats
	• Development and implementation of employment equity plan
	• Development and implementation of workplace Skills Plan.
	• Development and implementation Retention Strategy • Attract and retain employees within Aganang Municipality
	• Establishment and coordination of LLF • Capacitation of LLF

MTSF	**Cohesive and sustainable communities**
Outcome 9	**A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system**
Output 5	**Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model**
LEGDP	**Corporate Governance programme**
KPA	**Good Governance & Public Participation**
Strategic Objective	**Strategy/ies**
Promote Good Governance and Public participation	• Development and gazetting of by-laws • Development and review Public participation by-law • Implementation of new system of Ward Committees model • Establishment and support of Ward Communities • Development and review of Communication Strategy • Traditional leaders engagement forum
	• Establishment and participation in Local IGR Structures within the Municipality • Development and Public participation policy reviewed from time to time.
	• Establishment of Traditional Leaders Mayor' Forum • Regular schedule of consultative meetings with Traditional Leaders

MTSF	**Ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods**
Outcome 9	**A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system**
Output 3	**Implementation of Community works programme**
LEGDP	**Enterprise development**
KPA	**Local Economic Development**
Strategic Objective/s	**Strategy/ies**
Enhance Local Economic Development.	• Establishment of LED Grant • Establishment and support to Aganang Business chamber • Establishment of Municipal LED entities • Fundraising for LED initiatives • Market & promote LED initiatives • Establishment and coordination of Municipal show
	• Creation of job through Community works programme • Financial and capacity support to LED Projects • Establishment and support poverty relief programmes • Utilization of EPWP model for projects implementation
	• Promotion and marketing of tourist attraction sites • Revival and revitalization of tourist potential areas within the municipality. • Establishment of tourism centre and botanical garden
	• Establishment and support of manufacturing initiatives. • Promote Secondary Economic activities within the Municipality • Participation in LED forum (local, district and provincial) and intergovernmental forums. • Lobby private sector investment in local economic development

MTSF	**Sustainable resource management and use** **Rural development ,food security and land reform**
Outcome 9	**A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government system**
Output 1	**Action supportive to human settlement**
LEGDP	**Environmental and natural resources and development programme**
KPA	**Spatial Development & Environment**
Strategic Objective/s	**Strategy/ies**
Promote sound land use practices and promote sound environmental practices	• Implementation of SDF • Prioritization of development nodes for development • Implementation of Environmental Management plan • Environmental Management campaigns • Review and implementation of waste management plan • Waste recycling and reuse campaigns • Environmental cleaning campaigns • Waste management awareness campaigns • Community capacity building on environmental issues. • Implementation of LUMS • Develop Aganang Development Nodes • investor attraction to developmental nodes

MTSF	**Improved health care**
Outcome 9	**A responsive ,accountable, effective and efficient local government**
Output 7	**Single window of coordination**
LEGDP	**Health care development programme**
Cross cutting issues	
Strategic Objective/s	**Strategy/ies**
Promote and support the fight against HIV/Aids	• Development and Review of HIV/Aids strategy and plan • HIV/Aids campaign • Establishment of partnerships against HIV/Aids
Promote and facilitate Disaster management	• Development and Review of disaster management plan • Establishment of disaster management advisory forum • Disaster management awareness campaigns
Promote the interest of the designated groups especially women, youth and disabled	• Establishment of focus group forums • Financial support to focus groups • Awareness campaigns • Youth development programmes • Women development programmes • Development and support to focus groups • Support to the elderly

7.6. Municipal scorecard/performance indicators and targets

Strategic objective	Key performance indicators	Backlog/Current status	2012/13 target	2013/14 target	2014/15 target	2015/2016 target
Provide and facilitate provision of basic and infrastructure services to Communities	# households provided with water	13 114	3000	3500	4000	2614
	# households provided with electricity	1936	776	400	386	374
	# households provided with free basic electricity	6923	2000	3223	1700	20 000
	# households with access to free basic water	33 214	33 214	33 214	33 214	33 214
	# households provided with VIP toilets	25 358	500	500	500	500
	# household with access to solid waste removal	34 214	2225	2225	3225	3225
	# households provided with RDP houses	1556	274	320	350	400
	# pre-school constructed	50	3	4	4	4
	# kilometres of roads tarred	546	8	8	10	12

Strategic objective	Key performance indicators	Backlog/Current status	2012/13 target	2013/14 target	2014/15 target	2015/2016 target
Enhance municipal revenue and ensure sound financial management & systems.	% revenue raised	8% own revenue	10%	15%	20%	25%
	Audit opinion	Adverse	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
Promote institutional transformation and organizational development	% budget spend on implementation of WSP	0,4% on WSP	0,5%	1%	1,5%	2%
	% women representation at top management	20%	20%	20%	0	0
Promote and enhance local economic development	# jobs created through LED and other programmes	1000 temporary jobs created annually	1000	1200	1300	1500

8. Projects

8.1. Aganang Municipal Projects

8.1.1. Infrastructure and Basic Services

Project name	Major activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Resp. agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Electrification of Kloesdam	• Designs • household connections	Energized households of Kloesdam	Kloesdam	June 2013	R1,1M	ALM	ALM	Yes
Apollo lights	• Installation of street /Apollo lights	02 Functional Apollo lights	Setumong	June 2013	R 820 000	ALM	ALM	Yes
Purchase of water tanker, Roller and Tipper truck	• development of specifications • issuing and awarding of tender	Availability of additional plant(water tanker, roller & tipper truck)	ALM	June 2013	R2,3M	ALM	ALM	No
Roads Maintenance	• road maintenance • Plant repairs and service • potholes patches	Better quality roads	As per priority	June 2013	R700 000	ALM	ALM	No
Free basic electricity	• Registration of beneficiaries • Indigent register compilation • Collection of tokens	# households having access to free basic electricity	As per indigent roll	June 2013	R2,5M	ALM	ALM	No
Provision of Free basic water	• supply of diesel and oil • payment of electricity bills	# Household with access to FBW.	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R1 850 000	ALM	ALM	No

Project name	Major activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Resp. agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
O&M Water	• Repairs and maintenance		Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R 2M	ALM	ALM	No
Free basic Alternative Energy	• Procurement and distribution of energy saving devices • 1 Campaign on energy saving	# devices procured # campaigns held Amount energy saved	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R1,3M	ALM	ALM	No
Construction of Pre-school	• Appointment, contractors • Construction of 3 pre-schools. • Projects handover	3 pre-schools completed and handed over	Pinkie-Sebotse, Sebora and Rankhuwe	June 2013	R2 700 000	ALM	ALM	No
Drilling & equipping of Seema Community hall	• Appointment of contractors. • Development and approval of designs • Construction of hall. • Project handover. •	Functional borehole Seema Community hall	Seema	June 2013	R80 000	ALM	ALM	No
Refurbishment of Maribana Community hall	• Appointment of contractors. • Development and approval of designs • Construction of hall. • Project handover.	Refurbished and operational Maribana Community hall	Maribana	June 2013	R1500 000	ALM	ALM	No

Project name	Major activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Resp. agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Upgrading of Municipality with disabled facility	• Ramp constructed in the Municipal Manager/ Mayor`s Office	Accessible municipal offices	Municipal offices	June 2013	R1,2M	ALM	ALM	No
Tarring of Mohlonong to Diana Clinic Phase 2	• Conduct feasibility and environmental studies. • Appointment of consultant and contractors • Development and approval of designs • Construction of the road. • Projects handover	2nd phase of the road completed (4km).	Ward 12 & 15	June 2013	R10 M	ALM	MIG	Yes
Tarring of Road D3394 from D3390 to Goedgevonden Clinic	• Appointment of consultant and contractors • Development and approval of designs • Construction of the road. • Projects handover	4km of road tarred from D3394 to Goedgevonden clinic.	Ward 12 & 15	June 2013	R14 M	ALM	MIG	Yes
Construction of Municipal offices block	Designs and construction	Completed office block	Municipal offices	June 2013	R0	ALM	ALM	No
Upgrading of Tibane Sports facility Phase 2	Upgrade sports facility at Tibane	Upgraded Sports facility	Tibane	June 2013	R1800 000	ALM	MIG	No

8.1.2. Local Economic Development

Project name	Major activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Resp. agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Support to tourism and informal business								
Matlou-matlala botanical garden tourism centre	• Develop designs and implement	Operational botanical garden and tourism centre	Setumong	June 2013	R60 000	ALM	Fundraising	Yes
Construction of 10 market stalls	• Identification of suitable sites and anchor tenets • Construction of 10 markets stalls	Completed Market stall	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R1,5M	ALM	ALM	No
Review of LED strategy	• appointment of service provider	Reviewed LED strategy	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R300 000	ALM	ALM	No
Compilation of LED journal	• appointment of service provider	LED journal issued quarterly	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R 100 000	ALM	ALM	No
Compilation of Marketing DVD	• appointment of service provider	Marketing DVD in circulation	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R200 000	ALM	ALM	No
Equipment for wholesale warehouse	• purchase of wholesale equipment	Availability of equipment for wholesale warehouse	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R150 000	ALM	ALM	No
Support to Crop projects								
Masa a sele	• Drilling & Equipping of borehole and fencing. •	Equipped borehole and complete fence	Venus	June 2013	R225 000	ALM	ALM	No

Project name	Major activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Resp. agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Maatla a basadi	Drilling & Equiping of borehole and fencing	Equipped borehole and complete fence	Lepotlako	June 2013	R225 000	ALM	ALM	No
Local show exhibition	Art, craft exhibition	Successful hosting of the exhibition	ALM	June 2013	R50 000	ALM	ALM	No

8.1.3. Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

Project name	Major Activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Responsible agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Rental of office machine	• Rental and payment of rental charges	Managed rental agreement	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R792 000	ALM	ALM	No
Publishing	• Printing of booklets, newsletter etc	Access to municipal information	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R375 000	ALM	ALM	No
Advertising	• Posting of variety of adverts	Access to municipal information	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R320 000	ALM	ALM	No
Branding & Marketing	• Development and design of promotional materials	Municipal Visibility	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R270 600	ALM	ALM	No
Security	• Provision of security services •	Secured work environment	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R1 750 000M	ALM	ALM	No
Telephone	• Payment of telephones • Management of telephone bills •	Access telephones	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R595 000	ALM	ALM	No
IT Management	• Supply of IT equipment • Repair and maintenance	Access to IT	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R700 000	ALM	ALM	No

Project name	Major Activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Responsible agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Purchase of Office Furniture	• Purchase of furniture	Furnished offices	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R201 200	ALM	ALM	No
Purchase of Office Equipment	• Issuing of tenders • Procurement	Availability of Office Equipment	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R1 073 500	ALM	ALM	No
Repairs and maintenance	• repairs and maintenance of buildings, office furniture & equipment, plant and tools	Repaired and maintained assets	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R837 000	ALM	ALM	No
Electricity, Water & Rates	• payment of electricity bills		Aganang Municipality		R495 000	ALM	ALM	No
Books,periodicals & publications	• newspapers • gazetting of by-laws	Availability of newspapers Gazette by-laws	Aganang Municipality		R 261 000	ALM	ALM	No
Licenses-motor vehicles, TV	• Licensing of vehicles and TV	Licensed vehicles and TV	Aganang Municipality		R19 800	ALM	ALM	No
Training and capacity building	• Development of WSP • Source training providers	Capacitated staff	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R1 435 500	ALM	ALM	No
Municipal events	• hosting of achievers' day	Better management of events	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R120 000	ALM	ALM	No

Project name	Major activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Resp. agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
HIV/Aids	• Campaigns • Support to CBO/NGO's	Informed society	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R50 000	ALM	ALM	No
Disaster Management	• Assessment • Provision of relief	Disaster preparedness	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R170 000	ALM	ALM	No
Purchase of motor vehicles	• Tenders • Procurement	Access vehicles	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R1,2M	ALM	ALM	No
Mayoral Bursary	• Payment tuition fees for students	Access to rare skills	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R 390 000	ALM	ALM	No
Employee Assistant programmes	• Provision of counseling & medical services • Support to sports activities	Supported working staff	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R486 000	ALM	ALM	No
Membership and Registration	• membership and registrations		Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R568 884,20	ALM	ALM	No
Professional fees	• legal services	Availability of professional services	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R390 000	ALM	ALM	No
Salaries	• Payment of salaries for staff and Councillors. And Ward committee stipends	Remunerated staff, Councillors and Ward Committees	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R49 217 467,17	ALM	ALM	No
Stock, materials & stationery	• purchase of stock and materials	Available stock & materials	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R1 091 716	ALM	ALM	No

8.1.4. Good Governance and Public Participation

Project name	Major Activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Responsible agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Support to Ward activities	• Ward Committees stationery • Coordination of meetings • Generation of reports	19 functional Ward Committees	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R697 000	ALM	ALM	No
	• Ward offices stationery • Branding of ward offices • Rental of offices	07 functional ward offices						
	• Coordination of Ward based general meetings	Effective ward based general meetings						
	• Ward Committee conference	Successful conference						
IDP/Budget Review	• Development of IDP/Budget process plan • Stakeholder consultations on IDP • Ward based Community consultations • Izimbizos			June 2013	R153 000	ALM	ALM	No

Project name	Major Activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Respon sible agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Social contribution	• Donations	Participative Community.	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R100 000	ALM	ALM	No
Communication	• public notices and messaging through print and electronic media	Informed Community	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R200 000	ALM	ALM	No
Support to youth Council	• Coordination and support to Youth Council	Participative focal groups in the affairs of the municipality	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R40 000	ALM	ALM	No
Support to women programmes	• Campaigns • Women' day • Advocacy • Coordination and support of Aganang Gender forum • 16 days of activities • take a girl child to work •	Participative focal groups in the affairs of the municipality	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R133 000	ALM	ALM	No
Support to Elderly and Disability programmes	• Campaigns • Advocacy • Coordination and support to Aganang Disabled forum •	Participative focal groups in the affairs of the municipality	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R 90 000	ALM	ALM	No

Project name	Major Activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Respon sible agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Support to the Child headed families	• Campaigns • Advocacy	Participative focal groups in the affairs of the municipality	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R70 000	ALM	ALM	No
Mayors cup	• Staging of the competition	1 Mayor' cup held	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R100 000	ALM	ALM	No
Mayor' marathon	• Staging of the Marathon	1 Mayor' marathon held	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R70 000	ALM	ALM	No
Support to Sports federations	• Coordination • Transportation	Revived sports federation	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R150 000	ALM	ALM	No
Support to Sport development	• Coordination • Transportation	Participative sports community	Aganang	June 2013	R100 000	ALM	ALM	No
Sports Indaba	• coordination of sports stakeholders for sports indaba	Successful hosting of indaba	Aganang	June 2013	R150 000	ALM	ALM	No

8.1.5. Financial Viability and Management

Project	Major Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Responsible agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Auditing	Conduct of internal and external Audits. Monitor and review compliance issues Support to Audit committee Conducting of interim Audit.	Clean audit reports	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R1 483 800 M	ALM	ALM	No
Insurance	Ensure that the Municipal assets are insured	Insured assets	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R450 000	ALM	ALM	No
Financial system	Upgrading of financial system software	Better financial system	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R500 000	ALM	ALM	No

8.1.6. Spatial & Environment

Project name	Major Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Responsible agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Environmental Management Campaigns(Community works Programme)	Beautification Street cleaning	Safer environment	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R700 000	ALM	ALM	No
Participation in Greenest Municipality competitions.	Purchase and planting of trees	Involvement of the Municipality in the greenest Municipality competition.	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R10 000	ALM	ALM	No
Township Establishment	Facilitate the development of Township at the Municipal growth point	% progress towards obtaining	Ceres	June 2014	150.000	ALM	ALM	No
Site Dermacation	Dermacate sites in villages	Number villages assisted with demarcation of sites	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R235 000	ALM	ALM	No

Project name	Major Activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Responsible agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Development of Shopping Complexes	Facilitate the development neighborhood centers	Compliance with SDF and LUMS	Ceres and Kanana	June 2014	0	Ramnet and Sathekge developers	Ramnet and Sathekge developers	No
GIS	Installation of GIS	Installed GIS program	ALM	June 2013	50.000	ALM	ALM	No
Land tenure	Explore the potential area for implementation of land tenure projects	Obtain buy-in/commitments from traditional authorities	ALM	June 2013	0	ALM	ALM	No
Land use applications	Assessment and processing of land use applications	Compliance with SDF and LUMS	ALM	June 2012	0	ALM	ALM	No

Project name	Major Activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Responsible agency	Source of Funding	EIA Yes or No
Implementation of SDF and LUMS	Facilitate information sessions/work shops with Land use stakeholders particularly Traditional Authorities	2 workshops/information sessions	ALM	June 2012	15 000	ALM	ALM	No
Land development site visits	Monitoring of spatial development in the Municipality	Compliance with SDF	ALM	June 2012	0	ALM	ALM	No
Protective clothing and equipment	Purchase of protective clothing and equipment	Usage of protective clothing for waste management EPWP programmes	Aganang Municipality	June 2013	R50 000	ALM	ALM	No

8.2. Projects by CDM

Project name	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget	Responsible agency	Source of Funding
Construction of VIP toilets	Naledi, Glenrooi, Rammobola, Ga-Phago, Mabitsela	June 2013	R4,9M	CDM	MIG
Water projects to water clusters	Hwibi, Masehlong, Ngwanallela, Rapitsi, Phomolong, Maineleng, Boetse, Manyapye, Naledi, Magongoa, Phaudi, Rankhuwe,	June 2013	R57 500 000M	CDM	MIG
Tarring of roads	Korton to Chloe road	June 2013	R3,9M	CDM	CDM
	Mamehlabe via Pinkie-Sebotse to Rosenkrantz Clinic	June 2013	R3M	CDM	CDM
Households electrification	Aganang Local Municipality	June 2013	R4,9m	CDM	CDM

8.3. Project by Sector Departments & Other Institutions

Projects by COGHSTA					
Project	**Location**	**2012/13 Budget Allocation**	**Time frame for completion**	**Responsible agency**	**Source of Funding**
Construction of 274 RDP houses	Cooperspark: 37; Kanana: 13; Mohlajeng: 25; Ramoshoane: 20; Maupye; 5; Helena: 18; Jupiter: 35; Madiba; 25; Phomolong: 25; Manamela: 01; Burgwal: 01; Madietane and Phetole: 69.	R16 118 050,00	June 2013	COGHSTA	COGHSTA
Site Demarcation	Facilitate demarcation of 200 sites at Rampuru Facilitate demarcation of 700 sites at Setumong Facilitate demarcation of 1000 sites at Kalkspruit.	Not specified	June 2013	COGHSTA	COGHSTA
Projects by Eskom					
Project	**Location**	**2012/13 Budget Allocation**	**Time frame for completion**	**Responsible agency**	**Source of Funding**
Electrification of 676 Extensions	Jupiter(128),Kalkspruit(52), Mandela(91)Mapateng(109), Matlapa(112),Tibane(98), Utjane(86)	R10 096 672,57	June 2013	Eskom	Eskom

Projects by DEA					
Project	**Location**	**2012/13 Budget Allocation**	**Time frame for completion**	**Responsible agency**	**Source of Funding**
Preventative soil erosion project	Ga-Manamela	R10m	June 2013	DEA	DEA
Projects by Safety & Security					
Project	**Location**	**2012/13 Budget Allocation**	**Time frame for completion**	**Responsible agency**	**Source of Funding**
Construction of police station	Phaudi	Not specified	June 2013	DSS	DSS
Projects by Department of Education					
Project	**Location**	**2012/13 Budget Allocation**	**Time frame for completion**	**Responsible agency**	**Source of Funding**
Refurbishment of schools	Harry Oppenheimer High school	R 2 418 000,00	June 2013	DoE	DoE
	Ngakane High school (Madietane)	R3 144 480, 00	June 2013	DoE	DoE
	Ipopeng high school		June 2013	DoE	DoE
	Madietane Primary	R930 000,00	June 2013	DoE	DoE
Projects by Roads & Transport					
Project	**Location**	**2012/13 Budget Allocation**	**Time frame for completion**	**Responsible agency**	**Source of Funding**
Tarring of road	D19 to Murasie	R 8 176 000	June 2013	DRT	DRT
Routine road maintenance(EPWP)	Aganang Local Municipality	R 13 100 000	June 2013	DRT	DRT

Projects by Dept of Agriculture					
Project	**Location**	**2012/13 Budget Allocation**	**Time frame for completion**	**Responsible agency**	**Source of Funding**
Renovation of poultry structures	Kagishano Trading	R1M	June 2013	DoA	DoA
Construction of 1000 capacity poultry house and electrification	Mashashane disabled project	R500 000	June 2013	DoA	DoA
Vegetable, grains and poultry projects. Provision of production inputs(seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, insecticides, animal feeds, vaccines and medication	Aganang vegetable, grain and poultry projects	R1,8M	June 2013	DoA	DoA
Projects by Dept of Sports Arts & Culture					
Project	**Location**	**2012/13 Budget Allocation**	**Time-frame for completion**	**Responsible agency**	**Source of funding**
Arts & Culture					
Social cohesion	Aganang local Municipality	R43 200	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Sports Development					
Establishment of clubs	Aganang local Municipality	R85 200	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Training sport administrators	Aganang local Municipality	R 21 060	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Hosting of club development games	Aganang local Municipality	R289 100	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Support for sports councils	Aganang local Municipality	R66 880	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Recreation					
Support to mass participation hubs	Aganang local Municipality	R98 120	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Support to coordinators(stipend)	Aganang local Municipality	R 63 574,06	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Training of coordinators as coaches and technical officials	Aganang local Municipality	R39 564,52	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC

Project name	Major activities	Key performance Indicators	Location	Time frame for completion	Budget
School sports					
Support to school with equipment & kits	Aganang local Municipality	R 224 240,00	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Training of educators as coaches and technical officials	Aganang local Municipality	R 119 600,00	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Support to coordinators	Aganang local Municipality	R 56 631,71	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Establishment and support of youth focus schools	Aganang local Municipality	R 560 600,00	June 2013	DSAC	DSAC
Projects by CoGTA					
Project	**Location**	**2012/13 Budget allocation**	**Time-Frame**	**CoGTA**	**CoGTA**
Support to Waste management Cooperatives	12 Waste Management Cooperatives within the Municipality		June 2013	CoGTA	CoGTA

9. Integration

9.1. Introduction

Integration is at the bottom of IDP processes. IDP phases must link to one another on the one hand and programmes of government and other sectors like private sector, parastatals must find expression within the IDP of the Municipality. It is further imperative that the IDP should link to the District IDP, Provincial growth and development strategy and the national spatial development perspective. It is within this context that sector plans find expression within the Municipal IDP.

Hereunder follows a summary some of the sector plans within Aganang Local Municipality that have cross cutting implications

9.2. Spatial Development Framework

Aganang Local Municipality has developed and adopted Spatial Development Framework. This framework informs development and future plans of the Municipality.
The SDF identifies areas of potential within the Municipality that are critical to the development of the Municipality.

9.2.1. Municipal growth point

Rampuru-Ceres is identified as the growth point of the Municipality. The growth of the Municipality can radiate from this point.

9.2.2. Population concentration points

There are three population concentration points identified by the SDF. They are Mashashane, Setumong and Rampuru-Ceres.

9.2.3. Local service points

Both Kalkspruit and Tibane are identified as areas of potential as service points.

9.2.4. Transport corridors

There are critical corridors that are identified by the SDF that connects the Municipality to other Municipality Polokwane-Gilead, Rampuru-Ceres to Senwabarwana, N11 road, and Mashashane-Mokopane road

9.3. HIV/Aids Strategy

9.3.1. Background

Aganang Municipality has developed HIV/Aids as response to the pandemic that threatens humanity. This strategy is aimed at intercepting the spread of the disease within the Municipality as well as contributing to efforts to the search for the cure.
The Aganang HIV/Aids strategy addresses for pillars of the national prevention strategy; namely:

- Prevention
- Treatment
- Research
- Human rights

9.3.2. Stakeholder driven HIV/Aids

The HIV/Aids strategy is a stakeholder driven approach in the fight against HIV/Aids. All stakeholders from government, CBO's, NGO's and the Community in general are key to successful implementation of the Strategy. It is premised on the notion that we have a role to play.

9.3.3. Key features of the Strategy

- Campaigns
- VCT
- Care and support

9.4. Tourism Strategy

Aganang Tourism Strategy identifies key important areas within the Municipality that have tourist potential. These areas are Utjane dam, Ratang baeng at Mashashane and Bakone game reserve. These areas have varying potential that can be explored for the betterment of Aganang Municipality Local Economy.
Matlala game reserve has major potential of becoming the most critical tourist particularly with Mogoshi Mountains which have significant historical heritage.

Utjane dam has potential of translating into a holiday resort because of its beautiful scenery.
Interestingly Aganang Municipality crossed by both N11 and Polokwane Gilead roads which are critical in linking the Municipality with other Municipalities like Mogalakwena and Polokwane. Gilead road further connects the Municipality to Botswana.
These corridors can strategic linkages to these tourist potential sites.

9.5. LED Strategy

9.5.1. Background

Aganang Municipality has developed and adopted the LED strategy. This is line with pursuance of LED as one of the critical key local government agenda and also a catalyst for the development of Aganang Municipality.

The strategy focuses on tapping into the potential that exits within the Municipality
Key areas for LED in Aganang.

9.5.2. Key LED drivers for Aganang Municipality

Aganang LED strategy identifies key drivers as central to the development of Aganang Local Municipality area. These are identified as follows:

9.5.2.1. Meat Cluster

Most the families within the municipality are involved in subsistence stock farming and further that there Community based projects that deals poultry production, cattle, goat and sheep. These initiatives can be harnest and clustered into various meat cluster that can be able to turn primary economic activity (production) to secondary economic activities (manufacturing).

9.5.2.2. Nodal Point development

The development of nodal points and service points within the Municipality can help change settlement patterns of the Municipalities. This in turn can help turnaround economic activities of the Municipality.

9.5.2.3. Mining development

Since there are prospects that Mining potential exists along the south western part of the Municipality, this must be taken up since it can turn the economy of the Municipality around

9.5.2.4. Informal economy development

Most of the people Aganang Municipality are engaged in the informal economy activities. These initiatives if given the necessary support can grow to become formal economy activities that can provide jobs and promote sustainable livelihoods.

9.5.2.5. Cultural tourism

The strategy identifies cultural tourism as one aspect that can be explored to lift local economy. This can be done by taking advantage tourist potentials sites as identified by the tourism strategy.

9.5.2.6. Economic Infrastructure development

One of the aspects that are central to economic development is the delivery of infrastructure like water, electricity and roads. The delivery of these infrastructures will go a long way supporting business initiatives within the Municipality.

9.5.2.7. Marula harvest

Most the Aganang Municipality is covered by Marula trees. These fruits can be harvested for exportation to areas that have established plants that processes these fruits for the production of Marula beer and other related products

9.6. Communication Strategy

9.6.1. Background

Aganang Communication strategy is geared towards there effective Communication amongst stakeholders.
The Strategy identifies both internal stakeholders (Staff, Councillors, Ward Committees etc) and external stakeholders (CBO's, sector Departments etc) as drivers of the strategy.

9.6.2. Key Communication Drivers

- IDP/Budget Consultations
- Annual reports
- Municipal events
- Projects launch

9.6.3. Key Mediums for Communication

- Newsletters(internal and external)
- Advertisements
- Print and electronic media
- Meetings
- Notices
- Forums etc

9.6. Municipal housing Chapter

The Municipality has developed the housing chapter with assistance from the COGHSTA. The chapter outlines housing challenges within the Municipality amongst them:

- Lack of land ownership(as such no title deeds only PTO's) and this affects provision of rental or bond housing
- Lack of bulk services
- Municipality not being a housing authority and as such depend on allocations from the department.
- Some RDP houses left unoccupied

The housing chapter further outlines municipal nodal points as strategic areas for housing provision which can be developed into R293 townships. these are amongst other the following:

- Ceres-Rampuru
- Kgabopark
- Vlakfontein
- Mandela
- Kalkspruit etc

The housing chapter should be followed in order to have an orderly and informed housing delivery within the Municipality

9.8. Sector Plans Status

Policy/Strategy/By law	Developed	Under development/Review	Not available	Comments
Spatial Development Framework	×			None
Environmental Management Plan	×			None
Integrated Waste Management Plan	×			None
Water Service Development Plan			×	District function
Land Use Management Scheme	×			None
LED and tourism Strategy	×			None
Disaster Management plan	×			None
Work Place Skills Plan	×			None
Employment Equity Plan	×			None
Communication & Public participation Strategy	×			None
HIV/Aids Strategy	×			None
Organizational Performance Management Scheme	×			None
5yr Financial plan			×	None
5yr Infrastructure Development plan			×	None
Roads Maintenance plan			×	None
Housing Chapter	×			None
Fraud Prevention plan	×			None
Risk Mgt Strategy	×			None
Air quality Mgt			×	District function
Indigent policy	×			None
Indigent Register	×			None
Credit control policy	×			None
Tariff policy	×			None
Property rates policy & by-law	×			None
S&T Policy	×			None
Animal pound policy	×			None
Irrecoverable Debts policy	×			None
Cash & Investment policy	×			None
Staff provisioning policy	×			None
Bill boards & advertising by-law		×		None
FBS Policy			×	None
PMS Policy	×			None
Training policy	×			None
Institutional plan		×		None
IT policy			×	None

Policy/Strategy/By law	Developed	Under development	Not available	Comment
Waste Mgt policy & by-law	×			None
Asset Mgt policy			×	None
Street trading by law	×			None
Transport plan			×	DRT function
Revenue enhancement Strategy	×			None
Education plan			×	DoE function